THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

RSESIDENT : S. Hirayama (Member House of Peers)
MANAGER : Bunji. Miyazaki
EDITOR : Dr. J. Ingram Bryan

FORMOSA NUMBER

Contents for November, 1919

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In the Japanese Empire, (Post Paid) Per year in advance . . . . Yen 5.00
In Foreign Countries . . . . . " 6.00
Single Copy . . . . . " .50

Foreign subscription should be remitted by P. O. or express money order, to the Japan Magazine Co., 6 Itchome Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

AGENTS:

Maruzen Company, Tokyo
Kyo Bun Kwan, "
Kawase Nissindo, Kobe
Kelly and Walsh, Yokohama & Shanghai
B. F. Stevens & Brown, London
E. L. Morice, "
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FORMER GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORMOSA

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOLUME TEN NOVEMBER, 1919 NUMBER SEVEN

OUR FORMOSA NUMBER

By THE HON. S. HIRAYAMA

(MEMBER THE HOUSE OF PEERS)

WE deem it a matter of great importance that a national monthly like *The Japan Magazine* should undertake to show the world something of what Japan has been doing for one of her greatest colonial possessions; and for this reason we are devoting the greater part of this number of the Magazine to Formosan affairs. As everyone knows there was little in the way of civilized institutions in the island before the advent of Japan in 1894. With the beginning of Japan's administration came modern institutions and progress was at once apparent in a marked degree. No one can read the articles in this number of the *Japan Magazine*, most of them contributed by men familiar with the whole circumstances whereof the write, without seeing that not only has Japan's success in the administration of the island been quite phenomenal, but progress in every line of activity has been rapid and effective.

Situated as the island is in the tropics, with a fertile soil and a mild climate, with adequate rainfall and sunshine, every form of vegetation thrives abundantly. It was for this reason that under Chinese jurisdiction Formosa was regarded as only a treasurehouse of agriculture, all other industries being neglected. Even today the vast majority of the people are engaged in agriculture. Since Japan's occupation of the country activity in all lines of industry set in and has continued up to the present, with the most beneficent results. With such success in industry, agriculture and trade the financial condition of the colony has improved so as to render it economically independent, to say nothing of what is contributed to the national treasury.

Of course the carrying out of reforms in Formosa has been no easy task. The officials and their assistants had to begin at the very foundation. The civilizing of the savages alone has been a gigantic undertaking; but even here great progress has marked the efforts of the Administration. Yet this result has only been at the cost of many precuious lives and the expenditure of vast sums of money. Still, many wild men have been recalimed to civilization and a large extent of territory has been brought under cultivation and production. The improvement in facilities for transporation and communications has also been a great work wonderfully well done. All the principal parts of the island are now within railway communication, while the island ports with new harbours afford every convenience for shipping, with steamers regularly plying between the island and Japan proper, as well as with China. The largest exports of the colony are rice, sugar, tea, hemp and coal, while imports comprise chiefly such items as cotton cloth, petroleum,

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food, tobacco, paper, metals and machinery and opium. The chief importance of the colony in trade is that it supplies raw materials and consumes manufactures or semimanufactures. The total trade of 1918 amounted in value to 241,140,000 *yen*, of which 139,000,000 *yen* represented exports and 104,140,000 *yen* imports, which is enormous compared with the total trade of 1897, amounting to only 31,200,000 *yen*. Most of the exports from the island go to China, Hongkong, the South Seas and the United States. Exports of sugar and camphor have greatly increased during the war years. Trade in all items with the South Seas is also on the increase, with which the island has now close relations. This has been much helped by the opening of new steamship lines to the South Seas.

It would occupy too much space to tell all that might be said about Formosa, even if one should avoid repeating what has been said by the writers of other articles in this number of the *Japan Magazine*. But we take great pleasure in giving the pulic some account of what Japan has done in Formosa. Some ten years ago we published the first Formosa number of the *Japan Magazine;* and the colony has made such rapid advancement since then that it has been thought well to give some account of the progress that has been made in that decade. It has been our policy to publish articles giving some accurate account of the political, diplomatic, educational, literary and religious progress of Japan, and we have not neglected the economic and commercial side of the nation's progress so far as it has called for attention. It is well at the same time not to overlook the progress manifested in Japan's colonies, which are now an integral portion of our great empire. We are very desirous that the English-Speaking and reading public should be familiar with what our country is doing, as our relations with great Britain and America as well as with the British colonies are growing more intimate all the time. We cannot understand one another without accurate information about the countries to which we belong. For this reason the *Japan Magazine* is widely welcomed in all English-speaking lands and has also an increasing circulatiom in India and all countries where English and American people reside in numbers large or small.

As the great war has ended and peace has returned all nations are beginning to take renewed interest in the Far East. It is very important that this interest should be intelligent and unprejudiced and that all opinions and conclusions should be based on accurate knowledge. For this purpose the *Japan Magazine* is published, and we invite all who can read English to peruse its pages, profit where they can, and to be kind enough to offer suggestions so far as they deem it necessary for the improvement of the Magazine. We have pleasure in commendiug to our readers the Formosa number as one of our most interesting issues.

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DEVELOPMENT OF FORMOSA

By T. OKUBO

THE area of Formosa, called by the Japanese Taiwan, is about 5,800 sq.m. including the Piscadores islands and a few other small islands along the coasts. It is about the same size as the island of Kyushu, though the outline is very different, being of an oblong formation, with a great range of mountains, known as Chuo Sammakyu, or Central Mountain range, running from north to south, the eastern side of the range running almost sheer to the coast leaving very little shore space, the western side leaving a corresponding spacious slope of fertile plain. On this side, too, are various rivers watering the plains and rendering them admirable for growing all kinds crops, though in most cases these streams are too rapid for navigation, but very useful for supplying hydro-electric power.

It was in 1896 that Japan came into possession of Taiwan, as a result of the war with China; and she at once set to work to develop the island in accordance with modern conditions. Progress has gone on steadily since then, and the changes wrought have been too wonderful for even outline in the brief space at our disposal. If any one desires to know Japan's capacity for colonization he is invited to inspect the colonial progress made in Formosa during the years of Japan's occupation. The following figures will give some idea of the growth of population under Japanese rule:

1896	2,512,048
1906	3,193,708
1916	3,643,034

During the last five years the increase of p pulation has been about 1 per 1,000 of the inhabitants, which is rather unusual in a colony.

The population of the island may be dividid into Japanese, natives and foreigners, the numbers being somewhat as follows:

Natives	3,349,035
Japanese.....	142,452
Foreigners	18,623

The main industries of Formosa are agriculture, manufactures and forestry, the first being most important. The annual value of agricultural products now totals 190,000,000 *yen*, the country being self-supporting as to food, and exporting as to food, and exporting large quantities of goods as well. In manufactures the chief industry is sugar production, which is ever showing greater prosperity, as may be seen from the following figures, giving the sugar output during the last three decades:

	kin
1898	26,083,226
1908	109,201,527
1918	581,700,000

Forest and mineral products have also

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greatly increased during the last few years, the latter being valued at 6,777,754 *yen* annually. Among the more prosperous industries carried on in the island are those known as Government monopolies, which have an annual value as follows:

	yen
Opium	6,694,999
Salt	1,180,465
Camphor	7,089,482
Tobacco	5,811,343

The few statistics above quoted will tend to show now rapidly the resources of Formosa are being developed under Japanese rule, and how the financial condition of the colony is all that could be desired. From the beginning of Japan's administration of the colony the Government did not hesitate to apply state funds to the assistance of the island's development, but soon most of the industries thus aided became independent. Formosa now pays its own way in all respects, and has been so doing since 1905. Indeed since 1909 one half of the sugar tax of Formosa has been paid into the Imperial Treasury to increase the revenue of the mother country, and since 1914 all the sugar tax, as well as other money saved from readjustment of administrative expenditure, has been paid into the national treasury. Here may be given a few figures to indicate growth of revenue and and expenditure in the island:

	Revenue	Expenditure
	yen	*yen*
1897	11,283,265	10,487,610
1907	35,295,792	27,709,751
1917	65,425,496	46,166,558

The Formosan Government pays strict attention to the education of the people in the island and has a fine system of schools, including 120 grammar schools for Japanese children, and 327 schools for native children, besides 25 special schools for the children of savages. In addition there are three schools for Chinese children. Besides these general schools there are several middle schools, girls' high schools as well as commercial and medical schools for higher education in these subjects. The medical school under the auspices of the Formosan Administration is in no way inferior those in Japan proper. At Taihoku there is an excellent library containing 43,000 volumes, with an average daily attendance of 270 persons.

On taking over the administration of the island the Government saw that among the more important responsibilities resting on the nation was the development of communications. Railways have already been extended to 331 miles, with 259 miles of private lines. Post offices, telephones and telegraphs have been established in all centers of population throught the island, the number of telegrams despatched in 1917 having been 2,000,000, which indicates the activity of this form of communications in so small an island.

The more important cities of Formosa are Taihoku with a population of 130,000, and next comes Tainan with some 60,000, after which comes Mokpho with 35,000 and Taichu with 20,000, Kagi 20,000, Keelung with 18,000, Giran 17,000, Taku 15,000, and others. There are many centers of scenic beauty in Formosa, among which may be named Jitsugetsutan in Nantocho, where there is a beautiful lake with a circumference of about ten miles, some 2,400 feet above sea level, visited annually by many Japanese and foreigners. The hot springs at Hokuto are also of interest; and as the place is near Taihoku, many people visit the springs for reasons of health. The Enzan springs near Giran are also very fine, and already have a large patronage.

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PERSONNEL IN FORMOSA

By S. FUJII

THE success of Japan's colonial policy in Formosa has been due so largely to the personnel of the Administration there that no account of the colony would be complete without some reference to the men who have devoted so much of their talent and character to this great undertaking. As an administrative machine perhaps the Government of Formosa is one of the most complete and efficient in the annals of colonial history. The efficiency of this organization and its operation has depended, of course, on the officials entrusted with it. It was and still is a work that requires men of unique character and ability, and happily Japan has always been able to find them. The chief officials of the island administration have usually been men of wide views and exemplary characteristics, men with a statesman's outlook and a patriot's self-denial. Indeed Formosa has made more than one Japanese famous in a way he never would have attained distinction apart from his task in Formosa. The work there has been the means of showing what men are made of.

From the very first it was the policy of Japan to choose the Governor-General of Formosa, not because he was a conventional statesmen, or a typical soldier, but because of his personal character. No one acquainted with the life and work of such men as the late General Kodama, General Sakuma, Baron Goto, Mr. K. Uchida and others, can fail to see how our very best men have been induced to give their lives to Formosa. Dr. Inazo Nitobe has also done much for the island. To such men as these the success of the administration of the island has been mostly due.

In Formosa there is a central government body, a local government for each of the prefectures and also special Bureaux for special work in each department. The chief officer of the Government is the Governor-General; and under him is the Civil Governor and the several prefectural governors as in Japan proper. As the Chief Executive is appointed directly by the Emperor his authority is in some ways greater than even the prime minister of Japan; he is, in fact, a little king in his own domain, a daimyo such as we had in old Japan. Though the Governor-General is subject to the Imperial authority at home he is nevertheless his own judge as to what measures must be taken for the government of the island, and he can call out the military on his own authority whenever he deems it necsssary. He can issue special ordinances that have the force of laws, and he has a number of other duties that would be too tedious to outline here. Should any one care to study the question he will find all fully explained in the annual report of the Government of Formosa.

The heads of the prefectural governments in the island are in authority very much the same as the prefectural gov-

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ernors in Japan proper. Under them are the heads of wards and the mayors of cities and headmen of villages. At first the island was divided into three prefectures, with a similar form of administration in the Hoko islands; but the administration of Formosa has now developed into twelve prefectures with as many governors, namely Taihoku, Giran, Toyen, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Nanto, Kagi, Ako, Taito, Karenko and Hoko. Of these Kagi is the most extensive, whit as many as eleven branch offices and sixty-three ward offices in towns and cities. The smallest prefecture is Hoko, on the Pescadores islands, which nevertheless has 13 ward offices in the various towns and villages.

In addition to the above departments of government there are the courts of justices departments of railway management and engineering, the Government Monopoly Bureau, customs, and education, to say nothing of prisons, experimental stations, sanitation and techincal research. The Institute for Scientific Investigation is one of the best in the tropics, not equalled by anything of the kind in Japan proper; and there is an archeological society as well. The establishment of the Institute for Scientific Research was due to the foresight and intelligence of Baron Goto. The Institute has done a great work already and made some important discoveries in regard to bacilli and sugar refining. The work of the archeological society has been more important than might appear, for Formosa is an old colony and in order to govern it successfully the officials have to make themselves familiar with the laws and regulations with regard to agriculture, land boundries, industry, commerce and economy that all may be in harmony with the sentiments of the people, any violation of whose usages would produce trouble. This deference to local opinion in the matter of issuing rules and regulations is essential to a harmonious administration. The policy of issuing rules and regulations instead of having regular laws may appear in some respects unconstitutional, and it may be admitted that there is some agitation to abolish it, which probably will be done, as it is an annual bone of contention in the Imperial Diet in Tokyo. The general opinion, however, is that it is still necessary in Formosa. But it may be included in some of the many changes in colonial policy instituted by the Hara cabinet. Permission has already been given for the appointment of civilians to the office of governor-general in Formosa, Korea and Kwantung, the reform having been already carried out in the latter territory. A civilian may be appointed as Chief Executive of Formosa at any time, now that such permission has been given by the Imperial authorities.

It would have been difficult, however, to find among civilians a better man than General Baron Akashi, the late Governor-General of Formosa, and the authorities are not likely to make any change so long as such he was are willing to enter office. He was an admirable official whether in Khaki or in mufti. He first distinguished himself during the Russo-Japanese war by hiding in the Balkan peninsula and stirring up revolution in Russia which brought about dissatisfaction with the war, and he was regarded as the most efficient officer in the army's secret service. Later he was commander of the gendarmes in Korea under Count Terauchi. The death of General Baron Akashi while these lines were in the press is deeply regretted by the whole nation. Mr.

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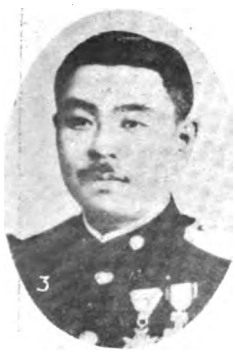

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CIVIL OFFICIALS OF THE FORMOSAN GOVERNMENT

Fonctionnaires civils du Gouvernement Général de Formose

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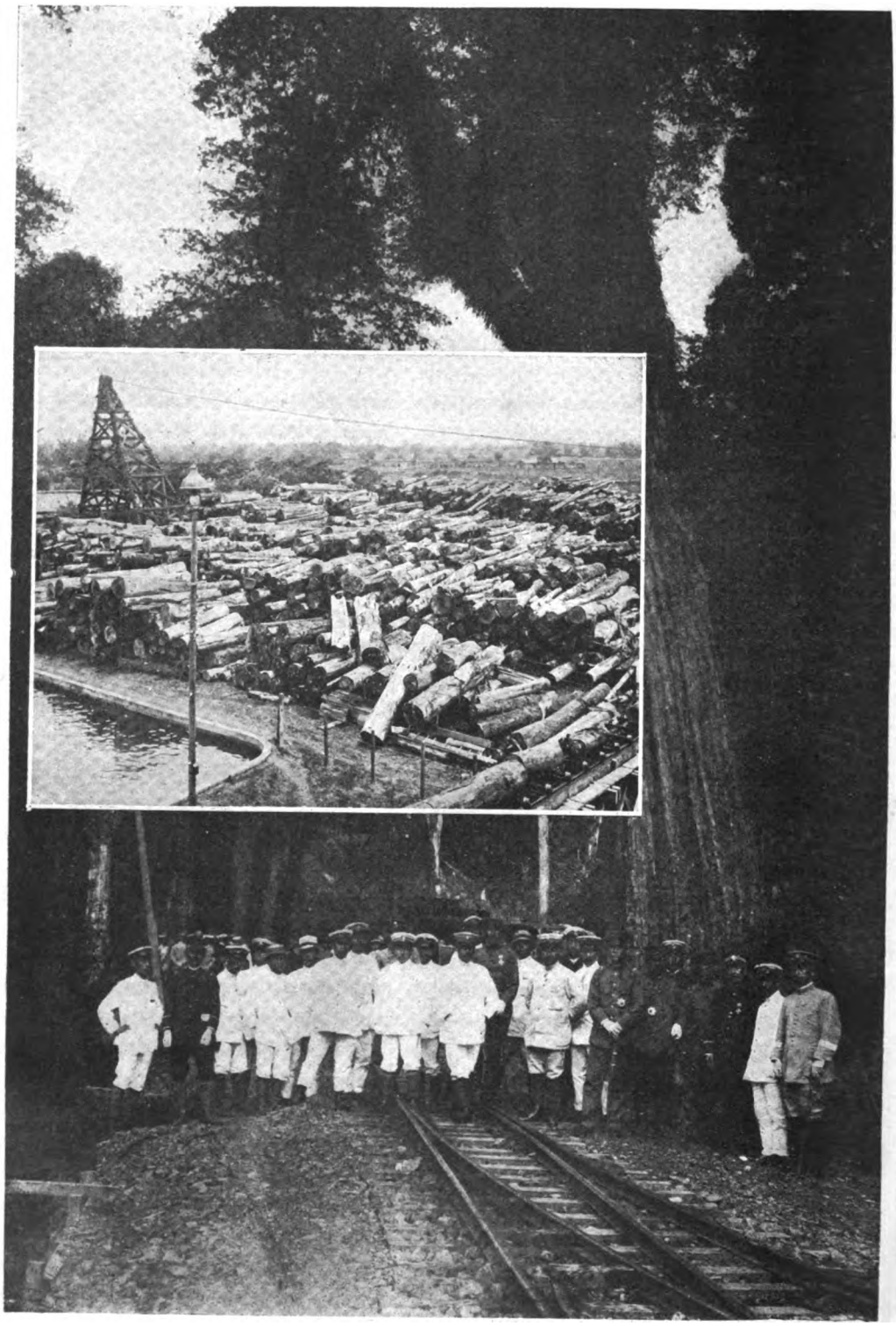

A SACRED HINOKI TREE IN GOVERNMENT TIMBER LIMITS, WITH TIMBER YARD AS INSET

Bois de Hinoya, arbre Sacré, dans le dépôt du Gouvernement Général

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Shimomura, the civil governor of Formosa, is also a very efficient officer and an able statesman, who began official life in the Department of Communications. He is the right-hand man of the Governor-General and one of the most expert of colonial administrators.

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES

By K. HOSHINO

AMONG the various enterprises carried on in Formosa the Government Monopolies are easily the most successful from an economic point of view. If the sugar industry is the most prosperous private undertaking, the state monopolies are by far the most profitable public activity. For some years past there has been a tendency in all countries to look down on state undertakings in favour of private enterprise, especially in the matter of public utilities; but of late, especially under war influence, opinion is inclining more and more to state management of public utilities, even to the management of natural products and control of prices. In view of this trend of thought it will be interesting to study the results and experience of Government monopolies in Formosa, where may be seen the most conspicuous example of achievement in this direction.

The four undertakings under State management in Formosa are opium, salt, camphor and tobacco. The management and control of the opium trade was taken over by the State in March, 1896, salt in May, 1899, camphor in August, 1899 and tobacco in March, 1905. At first each of these monopolies was managed by a separate department for that purpose, with its own offices and officials; but in 1905 a Monopoly Bureau was organized by the Imperial Government to deal with these enterprises as State undertakings. The following figures will give some indication of the financial returns from the State monopolies at present, as compared with the revenue at the time they were taken over by the State:

	When taken over	1917
	Yen	Yen
Opium	1,539,766	6,694,999
Salt	358,334	1,180,465
Camphor..... ..	917,877	7,087,482
Tobacco	1,491,938	8,811,343
Total	4,307,916	20,774,289

The rise from something over four million *yen* to over twenty million *yen* suggests a phenomenal record of progress and development under State management, that may at the same time indicate the efficiency of the Taiwan Administration. The total annual revenue of the Formosan Administration in 1917 was 55,261,429 *yen*, of which as much as 34,671,672 *yen* was from State undertakings. It is obvious that such enterprises are of imense importance to the administration of the colony. The sources of this revenue may be itemized as follows:

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Government Monopolies	20,774,289 *yen*
Railways	7,228,238
Forests.....	1,632,667
Other State undertakings	5,306,478
	34,671,672

As the success of Japan's colonial policy in Formosa depended largely on finance the management of the State monopolies and other official undertakings became a matter of paramount importance, under full realization of which the work has been managed and carried on. The State enterprises have been the foundation of the Government's financial policy, as they form the most important sources of State revenue. To understand the secret of Japan's progress in Formosa one must, therefore, examine carefully the management of the Monopoly Bureau. Of the total receipts from monopolies in 1917 the clear profits were 8,170,000 *yen*.

When Japan assumed control of the Administration in Formosa one of her most difficult problems was that of opium. Under Chinese rule large numbers of the population had been addicted to the opium habit, and these could not be suddenly deprived of the drug without fatal results. Consequently the new regime had to find out a way to meet the requirements of these victims and at the same time discourage the practice with a view to eliminating the practice entirely in time. It was determined to make a thorough investigation of the conditions and allow opium only to bona fide smokers, no new victims being allowed to have the drug; and then as the old victims died off and no new ones were permitted, eventually the evil habit would disappear. The matter had to be handled with the greatest delicacy and care, for any mistake would be likely to cause a disturbance among the population that would be easier to precipitate than to quell. The policy of the authorities has worked very successfully and the number of smokers is being gradually reduced. In January, 1897 the Government promulgated a special law for the regulation of the opium habit, and took over the importation and preparation of all opium to be used on the island. The drug was allowed only to genuine victims of the habit and no new smokers were allowed. All sales of of the drug were under official auspices and management. From the head office of the Bureau the prepared drug was sent to minor offices and from these it was delivered to agents who gave security for strict obedience to the law. One agent was allowed for every hundred victims. Two kinds of opium are prepared by the Bureau, one for smokers and one for medicine. It is obvious from the statistics that while the number of smokers is being duly reduced the number of those using the drug otherwise is increasing.

The manufacture of salt is a very old industry in Formosa, and theinhabitants never have had to import this commodity. This may have been due to some extent to the fact that the Chinese rulers of the island never imposed a tax on salt making. In later times, however, the Chinese administration took over salt as a State monopoly and all private enterprise in this staple was prohibited. As salt is one of the prime necessities of life, the Japanese Government regarded it as deserving the most careful consideration, in order to keep the price as low as possible, and consequently placed it under state management. Before this the trade in salt had been attended with serious mismanagement and many corrupt practices had grown up, which made the action of

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the Government necessary, so as to eliminate dishonest traders. Since salt became a monopoly of the Japanese Government in Formosa it has become a very prosperous enterprise, but there is much room for further extension.

The camphor industry is also an old one in Formosa. As far back as 1855 the Jardine Matheson Company of England established an agency in Formosa for the exploitation of camphor and made big profits by the enterprise, exporting it abroad. In time the Chinese Government also made this enterprise a State undertaking. As the Chinese had taken no proper care of the camphor forests decimation went on apace and the business was in rather a bad state when Japan assumed control of the island. These mistakes have now been repaired and reafforestation is carefully attended to. Of the 14,000,000 kin annually demanded for world consumption Formosa supplies the greater part; and now with the rapid development of the celluloid industry the demand for camphor will be greater than ever.

Of the tobacco monopoly it is hardly necessary to speak, as this is carried on in Formosa much the same as in Japan proper. The leaf is grown as well as imported and every sort of tobacco is produced, in cigarettes, cigars and cut tobacco, all of which is in much demand by foreigners as well as Japanese.

COMMUNICATIONS IN FORMOSA

By Y. NAITO

NO aspect of Japan's progress in Formosa reveals its extent so conspicuously as the development of communications and facilities of transportation. The triumphs of the Administration in railway extension, postal, telegraph and telephone utilities as well as affording ample steamship connections are phenomenal, and well indicate the material success of the nation's colonial policy. Compared with the semi-barbarous and antiquated conditions which prevailed twenty years ago, the island is today a new and prosperious country, with all the appointments of modern civilization.

As Formosa is an island, somewhat far emoved from the great centers of civilization, marine transportation becomes of paramount interest to its welfare. The island Administration well understood this from the first and at once began to improve communications by sea. At that time facilities for steamship travel in Formosa were somewhat primitive, the public having to depend for the most part on the small steamers of the Douglas Company for communication between the various island ports and South China or French Indo-China. After the island became a colony of Japan means were at once adopted to improve the steamer services. Only in this way could the great resources of the colony hope to see adequate exploitation. In 1896 the Government

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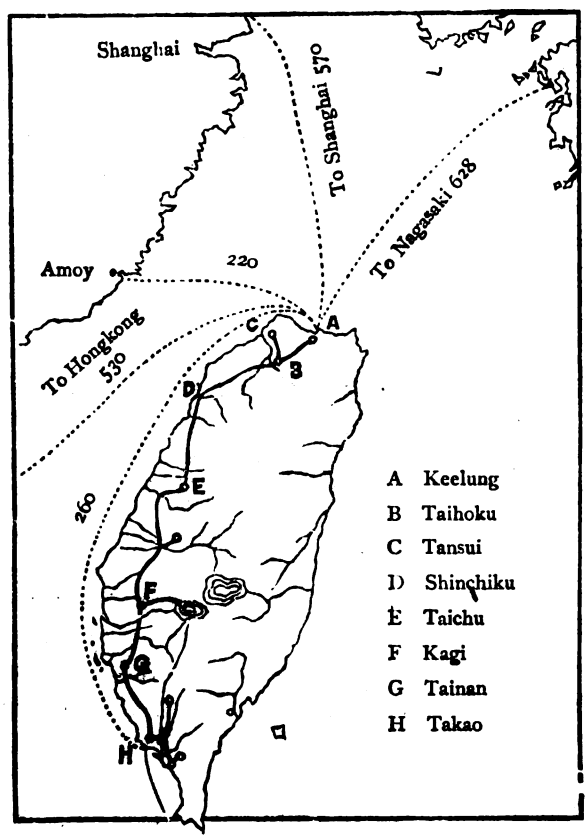
encouraged the Osaka Shosen Kaisha to open a regular line to Formosa by granting a subsidy, the ships to run between Kobé and Keelung via Shimonoseki and Nagasaki, with some ships taking in Kagoshima. These services are still maintained, trips being made twice a month. In 1897 the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was also induced by Government sunsidy to engage in this service, running ships regularly between Keelung and various Japanese ports at home. Having been thus auspiciously opened, the steamer services between Formosa and Japan proper have expanded until now there are five regular lines of steamships running on this route, connecting Japan and Formosa and north and south China, the ships belonging to the N. Y. K. and O. S. K. alone numbering over twenty, with an aggregate tonnage of 230,000.



With such great improvement in sea routes the necessity for improved harbour accomodation became obvious and imperative. Formosa has no natural harbours to speak of, and it became a question how best to provide safe anchorage. The Government determined forthwith to construct a good harbour at Keelung in the north, and another at Takao in the south of the island. In the three years between 1896 and 1899 the Keelung harbour was dredged and completed at an outlay of some 2,440,000 *yen*, with iron piers and all facilities for the accomodation of ships. The improvements thus provided did not represent fully the plans of the administration for the place. It was first intended to go on improving and extending harbour facilities until a sum of 6,200,000 *yen* should have been expended; but the authorities still further enlarged their plans and now harbour improvements at Keelung are to go on until 1925 when the total outlay will have been 11,899,000 *yen*. When this enlarged harbour is fully completed according to specifications there will be adequate accomodation for thirteen ships of over 10,000 tons each, with safe anchorage as well: that is, seven at the piers and 6 moored at buoys. To facili tate cheaper communication between the port and the city a canal has been cut 1776 feet in length and 90 feet in width. When Keelung harbour is completed it will

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be one of the finest in the South Pacific.

Takao, sometimes called Taku, has the best natural harbour in Formosa, being landlocked and protected from wind and waves. Its only defect is want of sufficient depth for large ships, and some sunken rocks to be removed. The reconstruction and improvement of this harbour was begun in 1898 at an estimated cost of 4,733,000 *yen* to be completed in six years. But the rapid improvement in communications and increase of traffic soon showed that the plans for harbour improvement were not sufficiently extensive, and in 1911 they were enlarged at an estimated outlay of 17,517,000 *yen* to be completed in 1924, the total so far expended being about 12,744,000 *yen*. Thus equipped with a first class harbour in the south and another in the north, Formosa will enjoy every facility for shipping that the island at present needs.

Naturally the volume of shipping has greatly increased since these harbour improvements were commenced, the number of ships entering the two ports last year being 379, with an aggregate tonnage of 814,318, not including sailing vessels which are still more numerous. The harbours are thirty feet in depth at low tide, with ample breakwater protection, and goods warehouses on the wharves. The waters around Formosa are sown with treacherous rocks, which in past years have caused many a wreck, but Japan placed 33 lights and ten buoys in the dangerous places, whereas there was only one light for every 200 miles, while now there is one for every 34 miles of coastline.

The same rate of progress that has been realized in regard to steamship communication and harbour improvement has been witnessed in the way of railway extension and road contruction. When Japan took over the administration of the island there were practically no proper highways, but only a few country roads and pathways that had been opened up by the Chinese authorities. In fact most of the primitive highways had been opened up at the expense of wealthy persons on the island or by public enterprise of the people themselves. But floods were frequent and the roads were often impossible. The Japanese administration at once set about riparian work for prevention of damage from floods, the construction of proper bridges and the making of good roads. In 1899 the mileage of roads was only about 4,000 with some 700 yards of bridges; in 1904 the mileage of roads had grown to 6,000 and the bridges to 2,100 yards; and in 1917 the road mileage was 8,000 and the bridge space was about 4,000 yards.

Railway extension and improvement have likewise gone on with great expedition. When Japan first went to Formosa there were only 62 miles of track, the line running between Keelung and Shinchiku. The new Administration at once set about improving the line and it was completed in 1899 at an outlay of 28,000,000 *yen*. In 1913 new lines were projected at a cost of 2,300,000 *yen*, as well as a plan for doubling the track between Keelung and Taihoku, which was completed in 1914 at a cost of 1,062,200 *yen*. A further extension of track was undertaken in 1909 at an outlay of 4,257,000 *yen* and now almost completed. Another new line was begun in 1917 at an estimated cost of 10,000,000 *yen* to be finished in five years, and this work is still under way. After the lines running north and south, with their branches, are fully completed, it is the intention of the Administration to run

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lines of railway across the island from East to West. When Japan took over the railways of Formosa the 62 miles of track then in operation carried 395,338 passengers annually with an income of 343,482 *yen*. In 1917 the mileage had increased to 331, carrying 7,522,701 passengers and with 7,228,238 *yen* in receipts. Thus in twenty years the railway mileage of Formosa has increased fivefold and a half, the passenger traffic nineteenfold and the revenue twentyfold.

In addition to the Government railways there is an extensive mileage of private lines, mostly light railways and very narrow guage. Of these lines the mileage is now 1,015 carrying 1,685,000 passengers annually. As to posts, telegraphs and telephones equal progress has been made, there being more than 210 post offices, to say nothing of the telegraph and telephone offices.

SUBJUGATING THE HEAD HUNTERS

By M. TAYAMA

ONE of the most difficult tasks which Japan found on her hands after assuming control of the Administration of Formosa was the subjugating and civilizing of the many savage tribes that inhabit the island, some of them fierce headhunters of the most dangerous type, who would allow no approach by civilized man. This problem has occupied the best attention of Japan for nearly thirty years and even now is only approaching solution. The aborigines of the island may now be divided into two kinds, those that have submitted to civilization and agreed to become obedient citizens and those who still hold out against civilization, and are always in the attitude of rebels, attacking the civilized districts whenever they can.

The various tribes of aborigines in Formosa are not all of the same depraved type of humanity, some being of superior mind and only awaiting opportunities of civilization, while the others naturally prefer a life of freebooting and murder. To handle these latter the police of Formosa have all that they can do, and must ever be ready to take their own lives in their hands. The native rebels of Formosa are well organized bands that know just how to go about their savage business, and are a continual menace to the Administration. Most of the aborigines of Formosa, especially the better type, belong to the Malay race, and are quite unlike the races of China and

Drinking cups for two, used by savages

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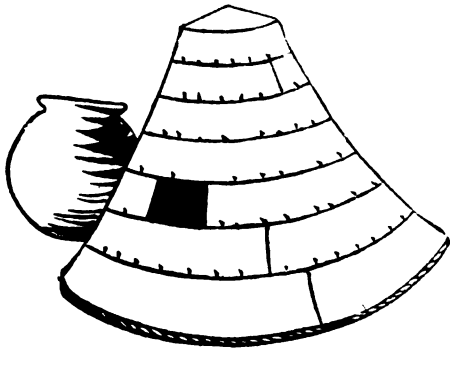
Japan. In habits they must be ranked even below the American indians; and there are seven tribes of them, who differ considerably in physique, features, language and customs. Some of the tribes tattoo their foreheads, and some wear feathers in their hair, and others adopt the Chinese pigtail or queue. Some, too, are cannibals and regard it the highest honour to possess human heads taken from enemies. These are the most dangerous, as they think every opportunity of obtaining more human skulls must be seized with avidity.

As to the time when these tribes first began to inhabit the island and their subsequent history very little can be known. Though the tribes differ in language and customs they have sufficient similarities to afford some interesting comparisons and considerations. It is in regard to religious festivals and ideas that they apoprach nearest each other. This suggest that originally they may possibly have been of the same stock, though it seems in other ways very doubtful. The eaxt number of these aboriginal tribes is not known, though an approximate estimate may be made. The Government statistics of population give the following figures for the various tribes:



Savage rain hat with aperture to see through

1917	Families	Individuals
Taiyal	6,588	32,014
Saisent	189	1,137
Vouum	1,928	17,524
Ison	249	2,400
Paiwan	8,570	42,043
Amis	4,885	37,427
Yaami	315	1,487
Total	22,724	134,023

Most of the native tribes inhabit the regions of the central mountain range that runs north and south through the island, the arable parts being more or less brought under some sort of cultivation by them. On the eastern side of the range is where the headhunters live and terrorize all within reach. Along the eastern side of the range there is very little arable land; and although the Government has established police offices there, very few settlers can be induced to go, owing to the uncertainty of life and property. In this section there are a few Chinese settlers but hardly any Japanese at all. The Taiyal tribe, one of the most numerous, inhabits the mountains within the jurisdiction of the Nanto prefecture, while the Paiwan tribe is in the south Chihon jurisdiction, most of them in the highlands 3,500 feet above sealevel. The Amis tribe is further eastward and is among the more civilized of the aborigines; and as for the Yaāmi they appear to be decreasing or are being absorbed by other tribes, there being now only a few of them near Koto island.

What steps has Japan taken to civilize these tribes of Formosa and how far has the Administration succeeded in its efforts in this direction? At the time when Japan acquired Formosa the tribes were very formidable, as they had been allowed very much their own way by the Chinese authorities; and life and property

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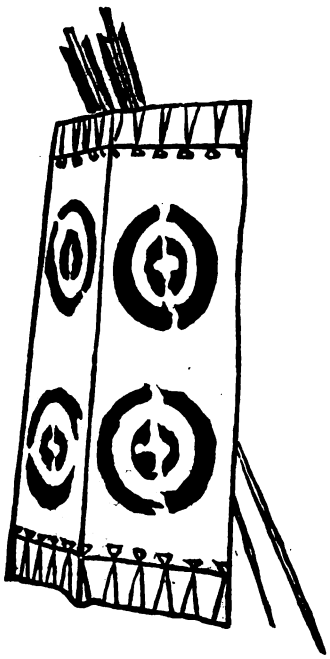
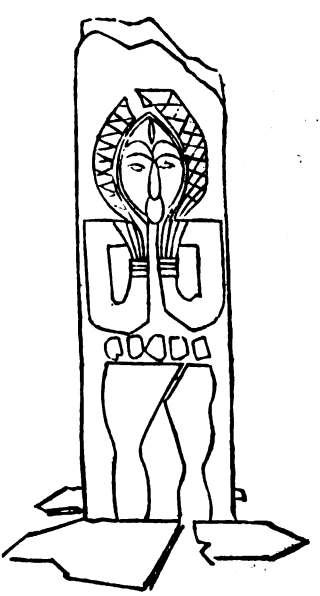


Savage shield and arrows

were everywhere most insecure. The leading citizens of the colony at that time were left dependent on their own defence for the most part and had organized themselves accordingly, with trenches and moats about their premises and rifles already for action if attacked. The protection of life and property was at once taken over by the new Government, and steps were taken to bring the savages to respect law and order. It was determined to achieve progress toward civilization as far as possible by persuasive and peaceful means. In time it was found that the most successful means of defence was threefold: by barriers, by gendarmes and by regular police, all coöperating with one aim. The police system made great progress and was most effective during the administration of General Kodama, local self-government also showing some development. In 1901, however, it was felt that more should be done to bring about an effective subjugation of the savages, beginning in the prefectures of Kagi and Ako, which the authorities determined to clean up. For a year following these efforts attacks by savages almost completely stopped. There had been various battles in which many of the savages had fallen, or surrendered.

These aggressive measures were then followed by a policy of conciliation, which met with some degree of success; but it was soon apparent that the Formosan savage understands neither leniency nor kindness, and the mild policy was a failure. All the good intentions of the Administration were completely misunderstood for indifference or cowardice, by the wild men. Raids on the civilized districts recommenced and outrage became again common. Many peaceful citizens were murdered and their heads taken. The former system of barriers was adopted and picket lines were run between the savage and the civilized



Stone image set up by savage

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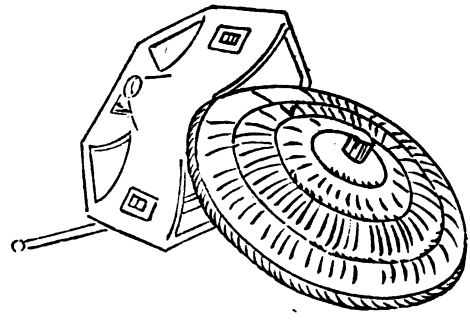
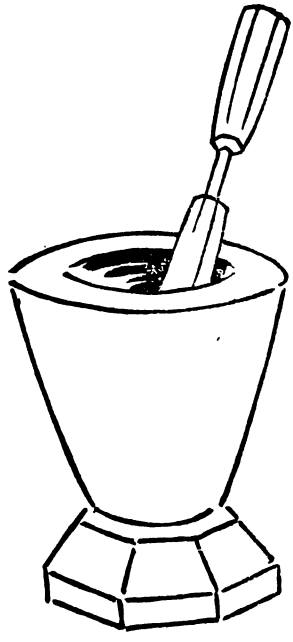
districts, with guards all along the line and always in communication. No civilized person was allowed to enter savage territory, and no savage was permitted to cross the boundry. By this means it was hoped to limit strictly the area in which the savages could operate. Whenever the savages defied the regulations reprisals were made and a force advanced against them. Often, however, the savages, trusting in their superior numbers, rushed across the barrier and raided the settled villages. When General Sakuma became Governor-General he determined to put a stop to these murderous raids and to suppress the savages. Up to 1910 the Administration spent some 16,000,000 *yen* on this duty. The territory of the savages was invaded and all opposition was sternly put down, all arms being confiscated. All who surrendered were treated well. This policy was in some respects a success and in other ways a failure.



Savage hats



Rice hulling motor of savage

It was clearly shown to the savages that while the rebels were being put down with a firm hand all the civilized and obedient aborigines were being kindly and carefully treated, even to the extent of having schools provided for their children, to train them in business, agriculture and industry. Medical attention was also supplied to them. These schools already number 25 with 105 teachers and 3,695 pupils. Many of the aborigines have already begun to appreciate these advantages at their full value and to be grateful for them. Large numbers of the native population, however, still fail to appreciate the advantages of civilization, and show a rebellious spirit. Some of the aborigines appear to be quite incorrigible. On the other hand there are many who assume a conciliatory spirit and desire civilization. The sphere of savage activity is being gradually narrowed and in time the worst of them will be forced to yield or perish. The exploitation of the island in forestry, mining and agriculture carries civilization nearer and ever nearer the domain of savagery and soon the whole island will enjoy the benefits of civilization. One of the most important undertakings in this

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respect is the construction of a great government highway connecting the eastern and western parts of the island, extending from Nanto to Karenko, a distance of over 50 miles, the road being completed in 1918.

AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS

By T. NAKAMURA

CULTIVATION of the land has been the chief occupation of Formosans since the dawn of their civilization, and is still one of the most important industries of the island. The products of the island are extensive and valuable. When Japan took over the administration of the country from China the annual value of agricultural products was about 35,000.000 *yen*; in 1908 it arose to 65,000,000 *yen*, in 1912 to 92,600,000 *yen* and in 1916 to 160,000,000 *yen*, a more than fourfold increase in some 25 years; and this includes only purely agricultural products, omitting sugar, which is one of the most valuable industries. The agricultural output of the island not only meets most of the domestic demand but sends large quantities abroad. With the development of such industry the extension of fields has been considerable and reclamation goes on rapidly. The area under cultivation is now more than double what it was when Japan assumed control of the colony. The number of people engaging in agricultural pursuits in the island is about 2,279,541, or two-thirds of the entire population. The following figures will afford some slight idea of agricultural development in recent years:—

1899

Rice	2,052,970 koku
Sugar cane	342,343,940 kin
Sweet potatoes	404,202,083 „
Tea	—
Peanuts	110,812 koku
Beans	401,231 „
Wheat	11,282 „
Sesamé	36,348 „
Jute	1,442,022 kin
Ramie	1,022,063 „
Indigo	1,738,561 „
Tobacco	196,976 „

1909

Rice	4,629,949 koku
Sugar cane	239 471,541 kin
Sweet potatoes	1,310,364,109 „
Tea	26,698,405 „
Peanuts	375,221 koku
Beans	122,275 „
Wheat	30,536 „
Sesamé	36,574 „
Jute	4,428,601 kin
Ramie	1,967,083 „
Indigo	3,165,311 „
Tobacco	629,279 „

1917

Rice	4,833,813 koku
Sugar cane	8,488,117,190 kin
Sweet potatoes	1,233,566,229 „
Tea	28,607,878 „
Peanuts	273,741 koku
Beans	129,196 „
Wheat	24,332 „
Sesamé	24,08[illegible] „
Jute	4,280,018 kin
Ramie	1,612,658 „
Indigo	3,034,506 „
Tobacco	1,264,832 „

Other important products are oranges, pineapples and other fruits.

Rice is the most important cereal produced in the island, as it is the staple food

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TAIHOKU TWENTY YEARS AGO *Taihoku d' il y a 20 ans*

STREET IN TAIHOKU *une rue de Taihoku*

TAIHOKU TODAY *Taihoku d'aujour d'hui*

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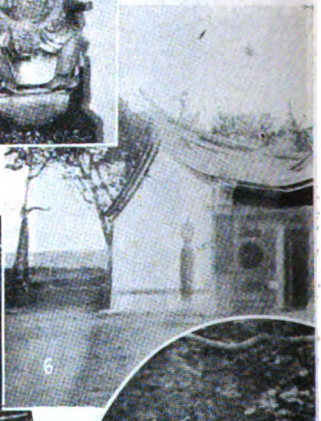

1. TAIYAL WOMEN 2. PAIWAN FULL DRESS, MALE 3. PAIWAN FULL AMI TRIBE 6. GOHONBYO SHRINE 7. STATUE OF MADAME GOHO COTTAGE OF HEAD HUNTERS 12. PAIWAN CHILDREN'S FESTAL DRESS

1. femme Taiyal 2. Paiwan en grande tenue, homme. 3. Paiwan en grande toilette, Gohonbyo. 7. Statue de Madame Goho. 8. Statue de Goho. 9. Chasseur Tayal Paiwan. 13. femmes de la Tribu Tsuo.

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DRESS, FAMALE 4. TAIYAL CHILDREN AT PLAY 5. BRIDAL COUPLE, S. STATUE OF GOHO 9. TAIYAL HUNTER 10. TAIYAL FARMERS 11. 13. WOMEN OF TSUO TRIBE

femme. 4. Enfants Taiyal jouant. 5. mariés de la Tribu Ami. 6. Temple de 10. Fermiers Taiyal. 11. cabane de ravisseurs de têtes. 12. Habits de fête des enfants

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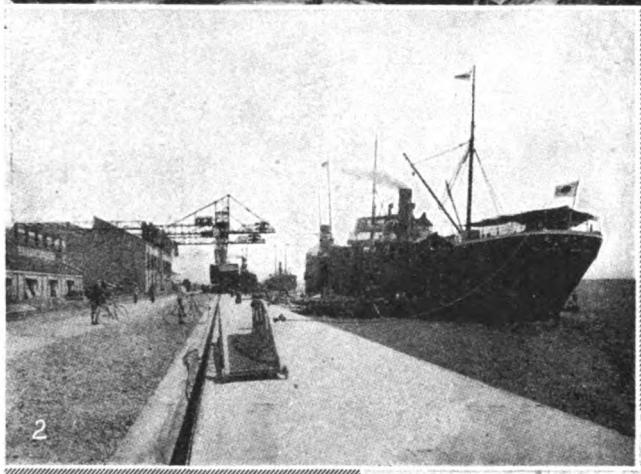

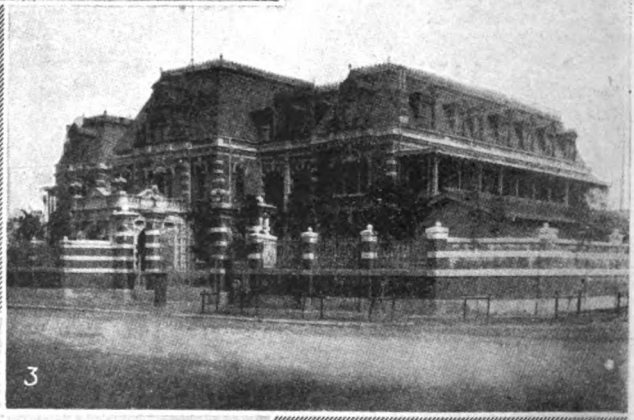

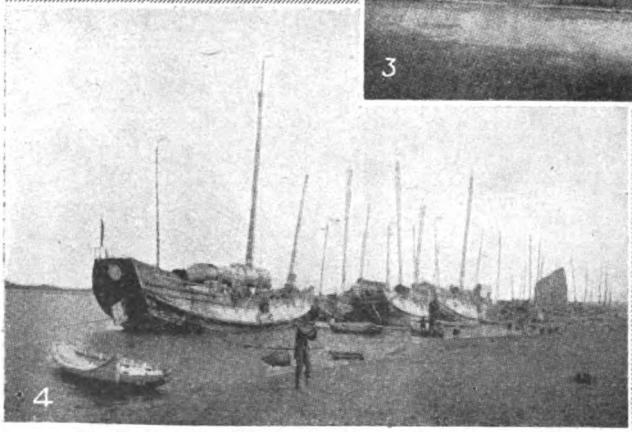

1. TAKAO HARBOUR, 2. TAKAO QUAY, 3. RAILWAY HOTEL, TAIHOKU, 4. JUNKS AT TOKO

1. port de Takao. 2. quai de Takao. 3. Hôtel de la gare du chemin de fer à Taihoku. 4. Jonques à Toko.

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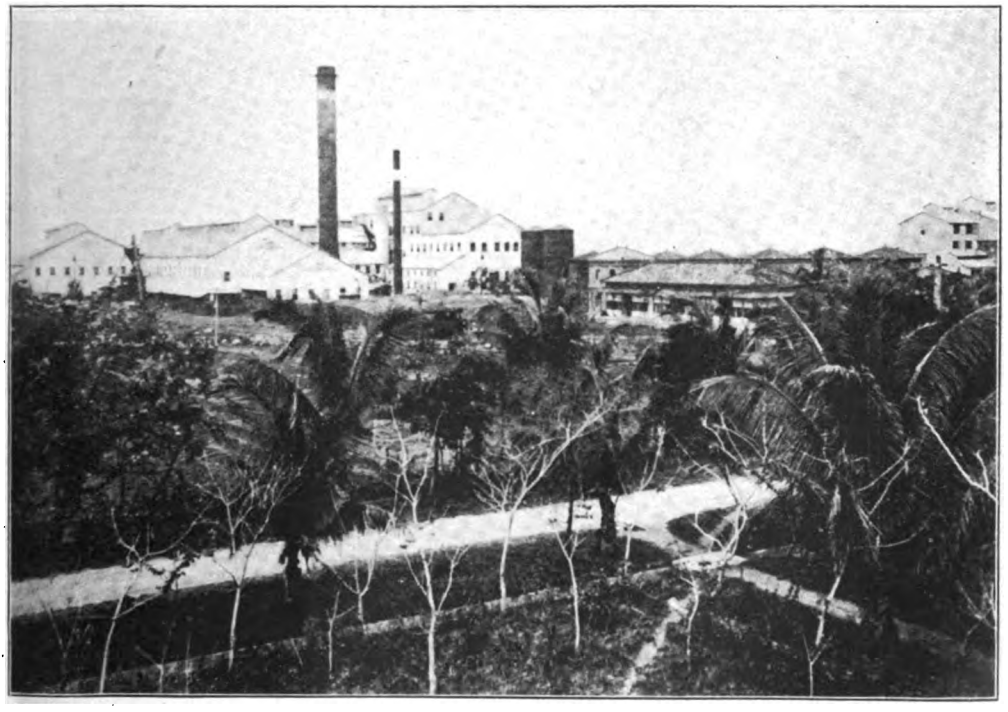
A FORMOSAN SUGAR PLANTATION
une plantation de cannes à sucre.



LARGEST SUGAR MILL IN FORMOSA
(THE TAIWAN SEITO KAISHA, LTD)
La plus grande raffinerie de Formose (de la Cie. Taiwan Seitō).

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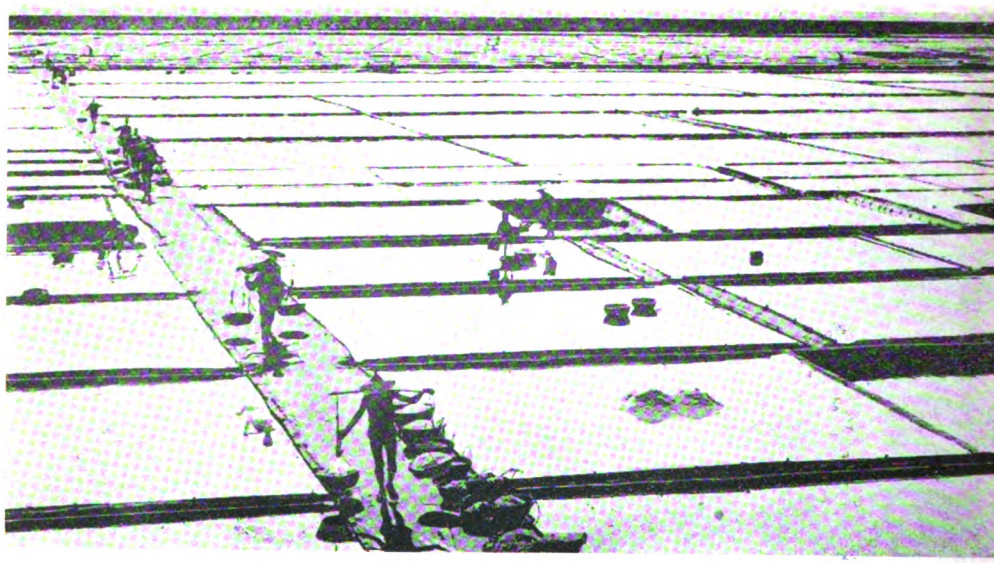
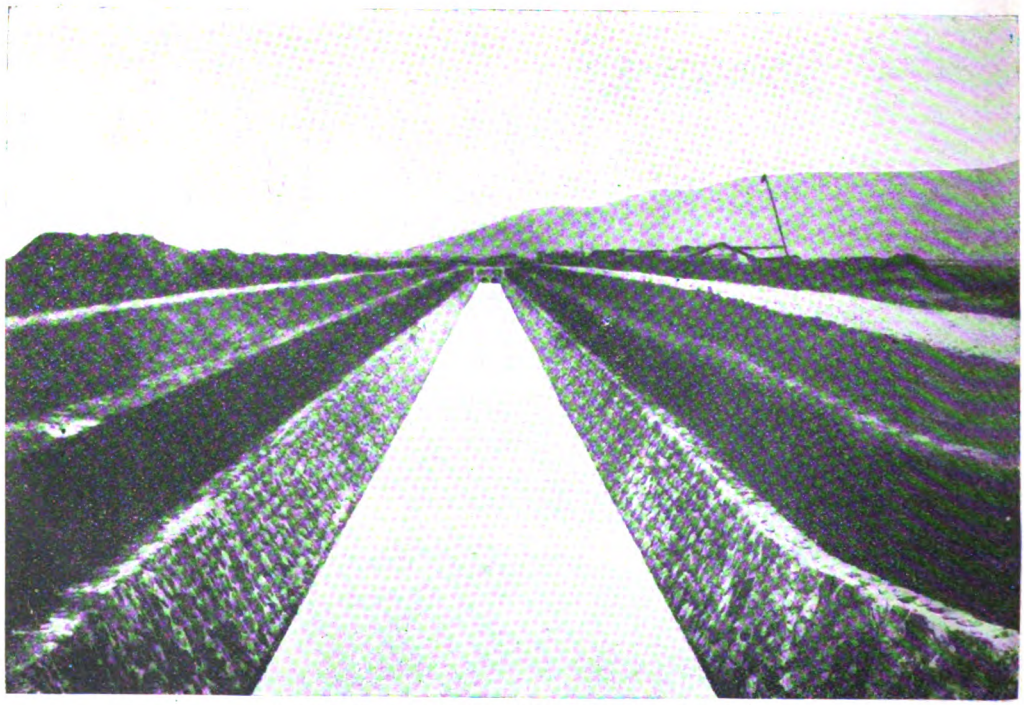


SALT PANS, FORMOSA

marais salants de Formose.



IRRIGATION CANAL FOR AGRICULTURE

Canal d'irrigation.

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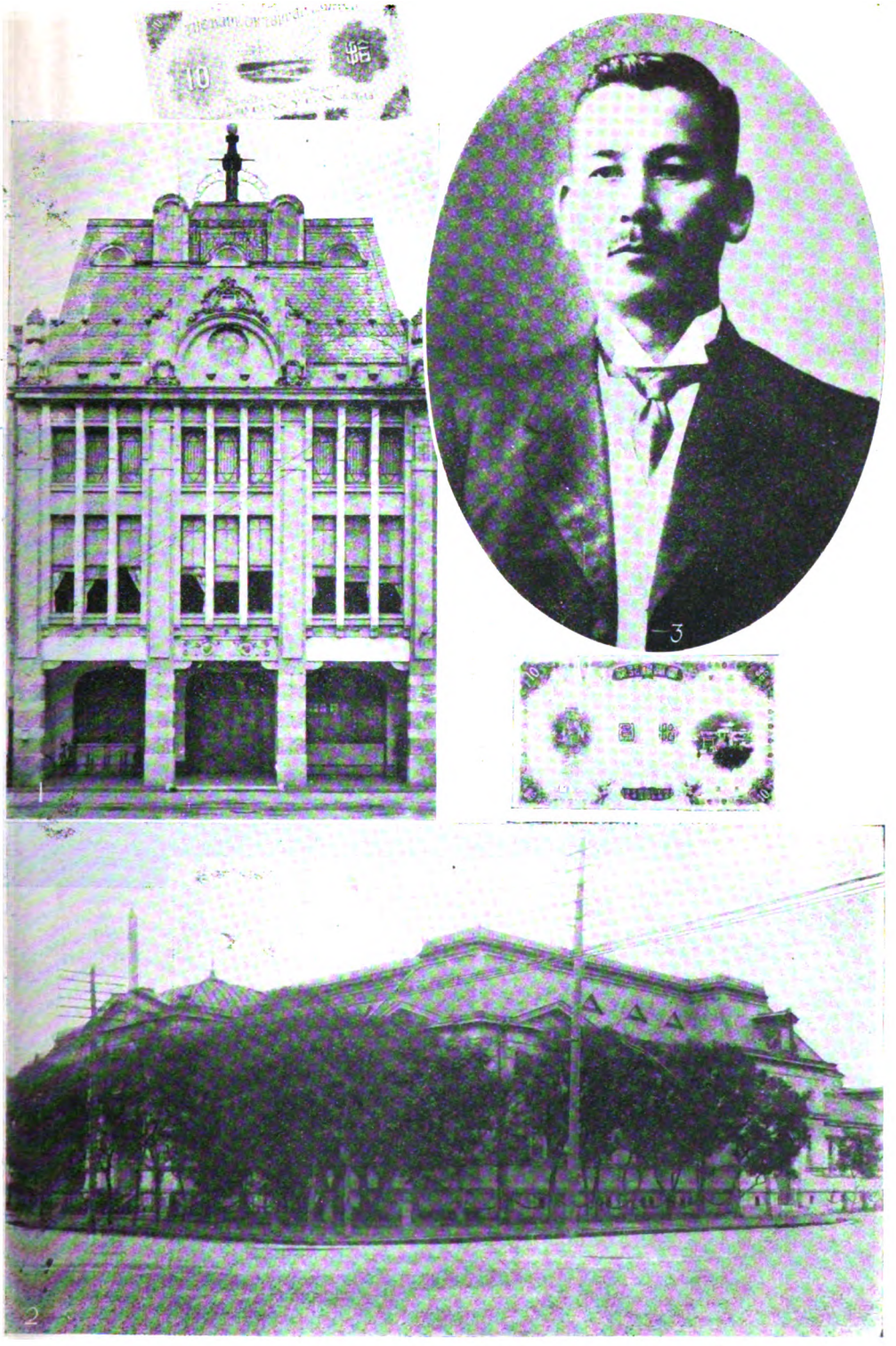

1. HEAD OFFICE KWANAN BANK 2. BANK OF TAIWAN AND (3) THE BANK'S PRESIDENT, Mr. T. SAKURAI

1. Bureau central de la Banque Kwanan. 2. Banque de Taiwan et (3) M. S kurai, président de cette banque.

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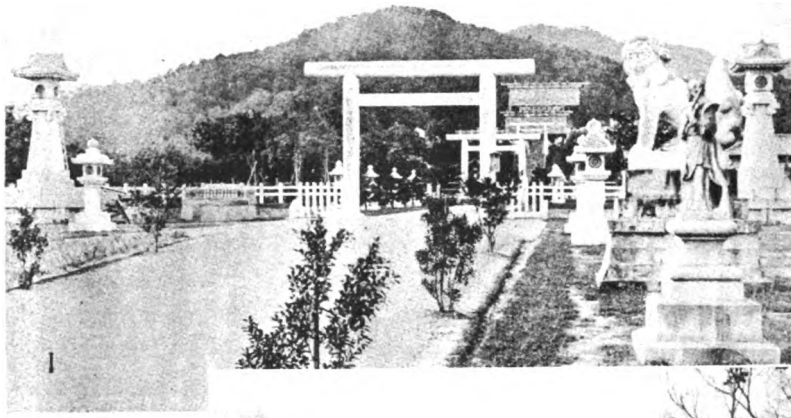

1. TAIWAN SHRINE 2. LAKE JITSUGETSUTAN 3. BAMBOO BRIDGE IN SAVAGE DISTRICT

1. Temple de Taiwan. 2. Lac de Jitsugetsutan. 3. Pont de bambou dans le territoire sauvage.

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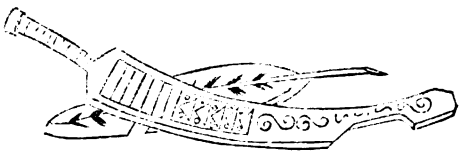
and two crops a year can be produced. Under Japanese jurisdiction the quantity as well as the quality of Formosan rice has greatly improved. The total value of the rice crop in 1917 was 64,000,000 *yen*. The annual yield of rice is sufficient for the domestic demand with an annual exports to Japan valued at 12,618,394 *yen* and 3,000,000 *yen* to foreign countries. The annual value of the rice produced in 1918 amounted to 80,000,000 *yen*, due more to enhancement of prices than to increase of crop. The sugar industry has been treated elsewhere in this number of the *Japan Magazine* and will not be further mentioned here. Next to rice the sweet potato is the most



Head feather and sword used in savages

important article of food in the island, the quality being very good. It grows chiefly at Kagi and Tainan, but elsewhere as well. It is used for making alcohol as well as for food. The tea crop of Formosa forms one of the most valuable industries, the annual export alone being valued at 7,000,000 *yen*. The tea plantations are mostly from Taichu northwards, with big plantations at Taihoku and Shinchiku. Oolong tea is of an excellent flavour and is in great demand abroad. The tea plant can be plucked more than ten times a year. Most of the Formosan tea goes to America, Straits Settlements and Hawaii. Peanuts are used more for oil than for food, the product coming mostly from Kagi and Tainan. The soya bean is the largest legume crop, being harvested two or three times a year, chiefly in the central and southern parts of the island. Wheat flourishes best along the coastal regions as at Taichu, Kagi and Tainan, but the crop is not yet as large as it might be, owing to primitive modes of cultivation. In the past the authorities have devoted so much attention to the improvement of rice cultivation that wheat growing has been somewhat neglected. The annual wheat crop has been decreasing in recent years. Rape seed has been produced everywhere in Formosa from ancient times, though it is now being pushed to one side by demand for sugar cane land. It is used for food and for making oil, produced mostly in the south. Jute has hitherto been used mainly for rope-making, but is now used for making rice sacks and gunny cloth, the production having increased greatly with demand.

Side by side with the increasing production of jute is the rapidly increasing industry in ramie, chiefly grown in Shinchiku prefecture, being cultivated even by the natives, and the demand for ramie cloth is influencing the cultivation of the fibre. There are two kinds of indigo, the tree indigo and the mountain indigo, the Formosan indigo being the tree species. It has long been used as a dye, but the production declined owing to the development of synthetic indigo, though since the war it has come into demand again. Oranges and pineapples thrive everywhere, as well as some forty other different kinds of fruits and vegetables, of which the most important are eggplant, peas and bamboo sprouts.

The public works undertaken for the improvement of agriculture in Formosa have been very important and extensive, especially the irrigation works for culti-

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vation of rice and sugar plantation. This has not been easy but the authorities have carried on adequate improvements. Large sums of money have been expended in these irrigation works, the most important being the great works at Giran, Koryo, and Ryu in Taihoku prefecture.

FORMOSAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

By N. YAMAMOTO

THE sugar industry must be regarded as the most successful of all the enterprises in Formosa. No other undertaking has made the same rate of progress, or has paid such enormous dividends. It has been carried on in the most scientific and systematic manner possible, and much of its development is due to this careful management. Indeed the great sugar kings of the world now look upon the industry in Formosa as a model. The nature of the progress realized may in some measure be appreciated from the following figures:

	Amount	
1899	312,343,940	*Kin*
1900	270,875,090	„
1901	(?)	„
1902	1,267,025,296	„
1903	683,257,902	„
1904	1,074,974,925	„
1905	1,155,944,438	„
1906	1,690,206,794	„
1907	1,383,648,081	„
1908	1,418,860,799	„
1909	2,219,471,541	„
1910	3,601,496,587	„
1911	4,715,255,195	„
1912	3,159,598,569	„
1913	1,530,518,032	„
1914	2,642,610,584	„
1915	3,933,805,780	„
1916	5,735,219,083	„
1917	8,488,117,190	„

Since 1917 the same rate of progress and prosperity has continued. Some of the success attained must naturally be attributed to the suitability of the climate and soil of the island to the cultivation of sugar cane. But not a little of the progress is due to the clever management of the officials of the big sugar companies, as well as to the valuable aid and encouragement rendered by the island Administration. A contributory cause of no small importance has been the increased demand for sugar with consequent advance in prices. This was one of the most definite results of the European war.

The means adopted by the Formosan Administration to encourage the sugar industry in the island are interesting and instructive. Experts were first called in to study the situation. These devoted the most careful attention to every detail of sugar cultivation and refining. They brought to the industry an accurate knowledge of the best means of extracting the cane juice, how to increase production, improve quality of output, and the substitution of machinery for hand labour, economizing fuel, and for advancing the price of sugar, especially

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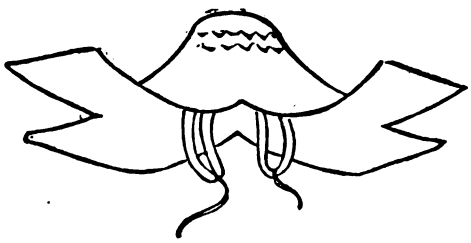
promoting coöperation in the industry on a large scale. So careful were the authorities that these suggestions should be put into practice that they had a law enacted in 1902 to make the policy effective. This law arranged that the Administration should aid the sugar companies by providing seedling plants, fertilizers, refining machinery and implements. The Government was also to pay for irrigation and the clearing of ground for sugar plantations. Capital was also furnished in addition to equipment, the money being loaned at low interest to the sugar companies. While affording financial accommodation the Government exercised due care over the company



Ordinary hat of savages

assisted, so as to ensure scientific operation of the plant. Rules were laid down to prevent sugar companies interfering with each other.

In the early days of sugar cultivation in Formosa the output was not of superior quality, nor was the percentage of sugar anything like what it has since come to be. Of this defect the Government was soon aware and steps were at once taken to remedy it. A through inspection of all sugar plantations and mills was instituted, experts being sent to the great sugar-producing countries, such as Hawaii, Java and so on, who came back equipped with the best information on the subject, and also the best plants. Experiments were carried out in regard to species of cane, the 'rose bamboo' and the 'rapain' being found the most serviceable varieties for Formosa. These came from Hawaii. Much time and trouble were devoted to the improvement of cane, especially to the increase of seedlings and nurseries. The expenses of private experiments were met by Government aid and every encouragement possible was rendered for the improvement of sugar cane. The consequence is that now at least 96 per cent of the sugar plantations of Formosa are planted with these improved varieties of cane. As even the best plants will deteriorate in about fifteen years plans have been made for proper renewal of depleted fields, the experimental stations always having seedlings ready for this purpose. In 1913 the Government established its own nursery for the cultivation of seedlings, these now being in two places; and seedlings from them are distributed to sugar companies and sugar planters as needed, with full directions as to scientific cultivation.

The authorities have also taken due care to see that all the byproducts of sugar cultivation are wisely used and exploited, such as the best methods of sugar refining, the use of molasses, how to avoid harmful insects in the cultivation of cane and so on. It will thus be seen that the sugar industry of Formosa could hardly have experienced such prosperity as it now enjoys without the great assistance rendered by the colonial Administration. It must not be supposed that the various sugar companies of the island jumped into prosperity all at once. Some of them had to pass through periods of severe depression before they got on their feet. The Formosan Refining

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Company was established in 1901 and the Isshin Sugar Company in 1902. These pioneers in the business had their difficulties over which they triumphed in due time; and now there are fifty or sixty companies engaging in plantation work, refining or other sugar enterprise in Formosa. The putting in of modern machinery and the laying of railway tracks through the plantations has been a big work at no small expense, for which they are now reaping adequate returns in the high price of sugar. All corporations are now extending their plants and trying to meet the increased demand for their products. At the same time every attention is being given to further improvement of equipment and output. So great has been the demand that many of the sugar companies are importing raw sugar from Java, one of the greatest sugar-producing countries of the world. These Formosan companies thus supply all the sugar used in Japan and export large quantities as well. Some of the concerns are now providing their own steamers for exporting their products. Owing to a severe typhoon in Formosa this year a great part of the sugar crop has been injured and there may be a decrease of some 20 per cent in profit this year; but the lowest computation gives the following figures as an estimate of the year's profits:

Corporation	Profit on Formosan Product	Profit on Java Product	Total
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*
Formosan Sugar Mfg. Co.	14,280,000	4,750,000	19,030,000
Ensuiko Sugar Mfg Co.	7,140,000	11,000,000	18,140,000
Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co.	7,000,000	8,200,000	15,204,000
Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co.	9,554,000	2,250,000	11,804,000
Dai Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co.	3,774,000	15,300,100	19,074,000
Niitaka Sugar Mfg. Co.	3,458,000	3,000,000	6,458,000
Teikoku Sugar Mfg. Co.	7,440,000	7,020,000	14,160,000

The above figures are based on a calculation of 40 *yen* per bushel, but the price is more likely to be 45 *yen* a bushel, which will mean an addition of some 25 per cent on the figures given. The profits on the crop of 1919 was about 100,000,000 *yen*.

FORESTRY AND MARINE PRODUCTS

By T. MIYAZAKI

AS a large portion of the island of Formosa is covered with forests the wealth from this source is considerable. Most of the high mountain range running north and south through the island is well wooded; and as the altitude varies from 10,000 feet to sea level the species of trees vary accordingly. The forest resources of the island had never been exploited by the Chinese during the long course of their occupation, as they appeared to have no realization of the relation of forest products to modern civilization. This, however, did not pre-

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vent them from allowing a great part of the valuable forest regions to be ruthlessly cut down and destroyed, large districts being burnt out for the sake of securing more agricultural land. As no method of reaforestation was carried on, the wooded districts grew less and less in extent, and consequenly the present forest resources of the island are nothing to what they might have been had proper care been exercised over them. The forest wealth of the higher lands, however, escaped the hand of the destroyer, as these regions were inhabited by the dreadful headhunting savages of whom the Chinese were prudently afraid. The savages then had the run of more than half the island, so that the extent of forest saved from denudation is yet considerable.

Old coin 2600 years ago

When Formosa came into the hands of Japan the Administration set about preserving and exploiting the forests, a regular bureau being appointed for the purpose. The wooded districts that were fit for agricultural land were marked off and allowed to be cleared; while those reserved for forests were likewise determined and due supervision imposed. Certain lands bearing wood were sold or rented to the inhabitants, and the reserve forests were set apart from local exploitation. A resurvey was made of the entire territory of the island, so that it might be clear who were the owners and where their boundaries were. There was a definite distinction made between Government lands and private lands. An examination of soils was carefully carried out with a view to ascertaining those best fitted for agricultural and those that should be given to aforestation. Among the forest products the most important was the camphor tree, and every precaution was taken to provide for its safety and proper cultivation. But all useful trees were named and their cultivation commended. The authorities were not slow to exploit the forests and increase their revenues from sales of timber. The Afforestation Bureau exercised due supervision over the lands and their exploitation. Among the most valuable forest regions preserved by the Government is that on Mount Ari, an elevated district ranging from one to eight thousand feet, and possessing every kind of tree from the temperate to the tropical zones.

The exploitation of this rich and virgin forest was first undertaken by the authorities, but during the war with Russia it was handed over to private exploitation, the Fujita Gumi being entrusted with the business. In 1913 the management was again taken over by the Government, which paid an indemnity to the Fujita Company. Railway tracks were laid into the heart of the timber limits and lumbering was undertaken on a large scale. The railway line runs fifty miles from the town of Kagi and attains an elevation of some 10,000 feet at the terminus, the gradient being an average of 1 in 50 feet. American locomotices are used, made by

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the Lanier Company. The track winds around many interesting hills and mountains, revealing beautiful scenery to the traveler. A trip along this route is equal to one along the lines up the Alps in Switzerland, so sublime are the views afforded. The sawmills on the mountain are fully equipped for all purposes of turning out good lumber, being equal to any seen in the great timber regions of the United States. The timber industry of Arisan in Formosa is the most extensive in the entire Orient. The oak and cypress timber of the region is magnificent, some of the cypress being four or five feet in diameter. Some 8,000,000 cubic feet are in sight. Some of the cyress trees are over 3,000 years old. It is easy to understand how valuable such timber is.

Very little space remains to deal with the aquatic products of Formosa; but they are considerable, as is natural for a great island. There is, of course, abundance of fish along the coast, the most plentiful being bonito. Owing to the high temperatue of the island it is difficult to deal in fresh fish, and consequently canning industries become of great importance. Tinned oysters, sea-ears, carp and other fish are now exported from Formosa. Fish hatcheries are carried on, and even sponge hatcheries, a new and unique enterprise. The following figures will give some idea of the value of the marine products of Formosa:

Tinned and other fish products	2,426,388 yen
Other aquatic products	362,537
Cultivated products	1,633,774
Salt	341,854
Total	5,162,553

MINING INDUSTRIES IN TAIWAN

By R. HONDA

FOR some time after Japan assumed jurisdiction over Formosa the mining industries of the island remained far behind the other industries, such as manufactures and agriculture; but the defect was not long in being remedied, and now development in mineral production is making rapid progress. The prospects in this direction are believed by prospectors to be very bright. At first the demand for capital in trade, manufactures and agriculture was so great that investors hesitated to venture on the more uncertain enterprise of mining speculation, though this is now no longer the case. Though mining was late in being taken up with a will the progress so far has been most encouraging, gold and copper being of most importance, with considerable emphasis on coal.

Mining industries in Taiwan began in earnest in 1916, when there was such a rush for claims that by 1917 there were no less than 1,273 applicants for mining rights in the island, while the capital invested amounted to 10,780,000 *yen*, of which 8,200,000 *yen* was in coal, and 2,580,000 *yen* in gold. The richness of

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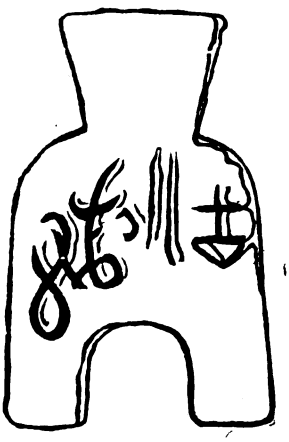
the deposits in coal and gold is believed to be great, as the veins in both minerals run wide and deep. The following figures will give some idea of the mineral output in Formosa :

	1897	1907	1917
	Yen	Yen	Yen
Coal	103,078	4,814,482	2,930,271
Gold	40,256	1,596,246	2,053,066
Copper	—	28,912	1,167,470
Petroleum ...	—	58,759	170,998
Sulphur	13,713	28,794	136,684
Aluvial gold ...	8,805	36,116	115,774
Silver	—	22,714	63,261
Others	—	—	40,250
Total	165,352	2,255,623	6,677,754

In 1918 the total mineral output of Formosa was valued 8,000,000 *yen*; and in the same year the new investments in gold mining amounted to 2,580,000 *yen*, and 8,220,000 *yen* in coal mines. The estimate for 1919 is a total of 10,000,000 *yen*, thus breaking the record.



Coin 3000 years ago

Coal was first discovered in Formosa some seventy years ago near Keelung, when the Chinese authorities made investigations regarding the coal deposits, took them over as a state industry and engaged foreign mining experts to exploit the mines. After the Japanese occupation of the island the administration left mining to private enterprise but little or no progress was experienced in the development of the mines. At first most of the mines were confined to the northern portion of the island, but recently mines have been opened in Kagi and Karenko. The coal of Formosa is not what is called first class fuel, being cake colour, but the bituminous coal of the north is popular as steam fuel. Ninety per cent of the coal output comes from Taihoku, which is still increasing with the rise in prices of coal, until now this is one of the most important mining industries of the island.

Gold mining dates rom the discovery of alluvial gold in 1890 when the railway bridge was being constructed over the river Keelung. The deposits here gain in nrichness as one ascends the stream. Subsequently gold deposits were discovered at various places. In 1893 the Suihon mine, and in 1894 the Onkolchiro mine, and in 1901 the Botanuki mine, all of which became active year after year and are now quite prosperous. The Onkolchiro mine is situated about four miles east of Keelung, and is worked under the management of Mr. Chobei Tanaka as a private enterprise. The annual output of gold is valued at 1,500,000 *yen*. Aluvial gold is found not only in the river Keelung but at Giran and Karenko, where some 2,500 miners are at work. As for copper, this mineral was not mined before Japan's occupation of the island. The first deposits were found in 1906 near the gold mines at Onkolchiro, where it is now mined, as well as at Karenko ; but recently copper mines have been discovered at various other places, and there are indications of rich deposits of this mineral.

The petroleum wells have not been

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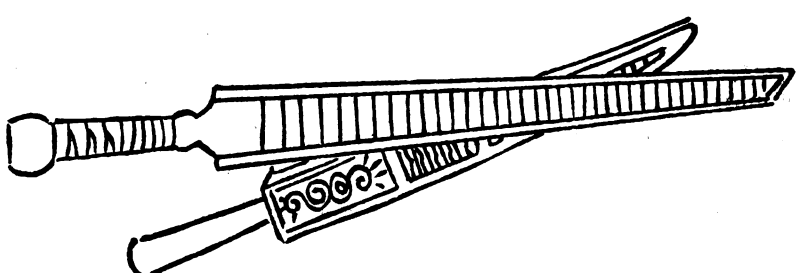
greatly developed as yet, and consequently the output is not large; but the presence of petroleum has been found in so many places that the prospects are very encouraging, and this will in time develop into an important industry. As to industries the most profitable at present is sugar manufacture, which is treated elsewhere in these pages. Tea also yields a large output and a good profit. Rice cultivation has also seen extensive development, as well as brewing and milling industries and the making of macaroni. The manufacture of hemp goods, and hats as well as matting are valuable sources of income to the island. The farmers are now using rice-hulling machines for treating the cereal instead of doing the work by hand, the machines being run by electricity, which is a vast improvement on the old methods. The brewing of saké, as well as the distillation of alcohol and the making of soy are also carried on with considerable profit, the output of alcohol being most important. This was first undertaken by the sugar companies as a byproduct, but now there are fifteen independent companies engaged in distilling alcohol, the annual output of which is valued at some 11,590,000 *yen*. Flour milling is also extensively carried on, the flour being made from barley, rice and pulse. Electric power is a great boon to the manufacturing industries of Formosa. As macaroni is a valuable food among the inhabitants this industry is pursued greatly, the annual value being 1,300,000 *yen* in 1917. The island produces much of such oils as peanut oil, sesamé and others, the people consuming much oil in their food. The annual yield of oil is now valued at one million *yen*, with 400,000 *yen* for oilcake. The supply, however, does not meet the demand and large quantities of oil are imported. The hemp industry has not yet been adequately developed, but yellow hemp or ramie is making some progress, the island being well suited to the cultivation of commercial fibres. A new industry is the utilization of the fibrous banana tree, the hemp therefrom being for making rice sacks andsail cloth. The total value of hemp produced by the Taiwan Seima Company alone last year reached a value of 650,000 *yen*. The making of Formosan hats is an old industry and is still steadily advancing, the demand at home and abroad being large, as the Taiwan hat is very like a Panama hat, though the paper Panama hat is now displacing the real Formosan hat, being cheaper. For this reason the output of 1916 which was over 2,000,000 hats, decreased to 500,00 in 1917, while the paper hats in the same year numbered 3,200,000, with a constantly increasing demand. Other progressing manufactures are matting, cermaics, salt and shoemaking



Savage Swords

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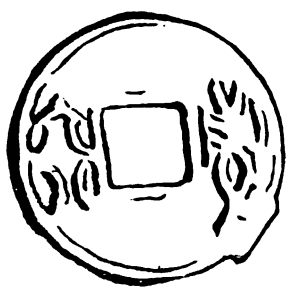
FORMOSAN FINANCE

By M. MOTONO

THE remarkable development witnessed in the financial condition of Formosa since coming under the jurisdiction of Japan is another proof of the wisdom of the economic policy pursued by the Administration of the island. Of course the present stable conditions of finance are due chiefly to the colony's expansion of trade and industry. At first the development of economic conditions in Formosa depended wholly on assistance from Japan, but ten years after Japan assumed the management of affairs the island became financially independent, thenceforth contributing considerably to the Imperial Treasury. This fact now commands the admiration of colonial administrations and financiers in every part of the world. But it is all due to the expert management of affairs in the administration of the colony.

In the economic development of Formosa much credit must be accorded to the services of the Bank of Taiwan, which was indispensible in extending accommodation to trade and industry both large and small. The most profitable industries at the beginning were rice cultivation and sweet-potato growing; and next came Oolong tea, camphor and so on. In 1897 the total foreign trade of Taiwan was valued at 31,200,000 *yen*. The Government removed the duty on all imports from Japan proper, which lent great encouragement to trade and industry; and by 1906 the total trade of the island had arisen to 56,410,000 *yen*, or twice as large as at the time Japan first occupied the territory. With the rapid expansion of tea business and sugar industry trade greatly increased until in 1916 the total turnover was valued at 170,000,000 *yen*, and in 1917 this jumped to 230,000,000 *yen* and in 1918 to 240,000,000 *yen*. The above figures may be itemized as follows:



Coin 2433 years ago

FORMOSAN TRADE

	Imports	Exports	Total
1898	16,962,538	21,142,173	38,104,711
1908	23,721,285	18,001,625	71,722,710
1918	139,026,820	104,145,870	243,172,690

Most of the exports were to Japan and consisted of sugar, rice, alcohol, camphor-oil, and others, while the imports consisted mainly of cotton cloth, marine products fertilizer, iron, saké, paper and matches. The principal foreign countries sharing in exports from Formosa were China, India, Canada, Australia and the South Sea islands, as well as the United States. The most valuable exports at present are sugar, tea and camphor, while many of the more important manufactures

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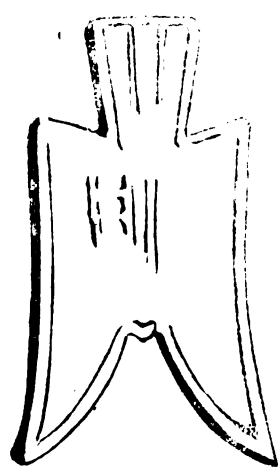
Coin 2700 years ago

of Japan proper are exported by way of Taiwan. Exports of coal, flour and starch are increasing year by year. The most important imports are raw sugar, opium, oil cake, rice, jute, paper, medicine and machinery. The restriction on imports to Java in 1918 caused a serious setback to Formosan trade but through the kind offices of the Taiwan Bank the authorities in Java were induced to lift the embargo.

Industry has had as much influence on the economic expansion of Formosa as trade. At the commencement of Japan's occupation of the island industry was in a very poor way. During the last 25 years agriculture has developed fivefold, manufacture thirteenfold, marine industries fivefold, mining twentyfold, and the general increase in all has been fifty per cent. Among the primary causes of such rapid industrial expansion the maintenance of public security must be placed first, which advantage is largely to be attributed to the efficiency of the banking institutions of the colony and the reform of the monetary system. At the beginning of Japan's occupation industry did not thrive much, as life and property were very insecure owing to the unsettled attitude of the natives, especially the savage portion of the population. Under the old economic system, too, the value of gold and silver fluctuated so much and so often that investment and general enterprise were greatly discouraged, and the condition was accentuated by no capital coming in from abroad. But the Administration took the pacification of the island in hand with skill and determination and by 1902 the savage element was so subdued that the regions for exploitation of the island were greatly extended and life and property made secure. In 1904 the new and modernized monetary system came into use; and then capital began to flow in and investment extended rapidly. Thus a new and more prosperous economic era commenced for the island. The following figures of company extension afford some slight evidence of the recent economic expansion in Formosa:

	No. of Companies	Capital
1899	4	6,000,000
1908	47	36,429,750
1918	235	200,875,532



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In all this financial improvement and consolidation the Bank of Taiwan had the largest share of service, and to this very efficient and reliable institution the colony owes a great debt of gratitude.

The Bank of Taiwan was established at Taihoku in 1899 with a capital of 5,000,000 *yen*; and at once the institution became to the colony what the Bank of Japan is to the Empire, the main economic organ of the country and its industries. Acting for the Government, as it does, the bank is charged with certain specific duties, all of which it has efficiently performed with the best results. Not only has it reformed the island currency but it has supplied funds for the island industries. As the principal banking institution for South China and the South Seas the Bank of Taiwan has also been of great service to trade and industry, discharging the important function of a medium of foreign exchange. The bank circulates its own notes in the colony, the notes being issued on adequate reserves. The Bank of Taiwan has also instituted a trust fund business besides receiving large deposits at current interest. The Bank of Taiwan has credit connection with big banking institutions in London and New York, and has many branches not only in Formosa but in China and the South Seas, and is very active in the distribution of capital. For some time past the capital of the Bank of Taiwan has been 30,000,000 *yen* but recently it has been increased to 60,000,000 *yen*. The note issue of the Bank of Taiwan totals over 42,000,000 *yen*, with an average of 37,000,000 *yen*, with 6,530,000 in reserve funds and 38,920,000 in deposits and 38,800,000 *yen* in trust funds, the total loans amounting to 457,271,451 *yen* in 1918, which jumped to 1,172,300,000 *yen* in 1919. Obviously the Bank of Taiwan is in a most prosperous condition and able to afford every facility to industry and trade as well as to finance. Much of this progress must be credited to the skill and energy of Dr. Juichi Soyeda, the first president, and to

Coin 2600 years ago

Coin 2500 years old

Coin 2500 years old

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Mr. Kazuyoshi Yagiu who succeeded him in that responsible position, as well as to Mr. Tetsutaro Sakurai, the present president of the bank, who enjoys the able assistance of Mr. Kojuro Nakagawa, the vice-president, with Messrs. Sata, Yamanari Minami and as assistant managers.

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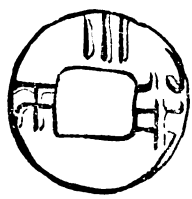

Old coin 2080 years ago

Of course the Bank of Taiwan is not the only financial institution in Formosa, as there are branches of other large Japanese banks there, as well as native banks. A new bank called the Kwanan was established this year with a capital of 10,000,000 *yen*, being the main banking organ of Chinese tradesmen, and likely to bring about closer economic coöperation between the business men of Japan and China.

HISTORIC FORMOSAN SCENES

By S. MURAKAMI

IN an old island like Taiwan, occupied for centuries by an old nation like China, and now by an old nation like Japan, there are many scenes and sites of great historic interest and beauty, of which some mention will here be made by one who has often visited these places and studied their importance. In the guide books to Formosa published by the colonial Administration some 331 places of historic or scenic interest are mentioned; but the reader need not fear that a description of all these is contemplated here, the intention being to confine ourselves to mention of only the most prominent and interesting places.

One of the outstanding scenes of Formosa is Mount Niitaka, rising 13,075 feet above the great slopes of the island, the highest elevation in the whole empire. The mountain towers high above the prefectures of Nantocho and Akocho where many of the savage tribes live, just about the middle of the island. The Chinese used to call it Gyokuzan, and Europeans Mount Morrison, but the Japanese now have named it Niitakayama, in accordance with the suggestion of the Emperor Meiji when the island was being surveyed in 1895, when the survey map was about to be printed. In the neighbourhood other grand mountain peaks are in evidence, several over 10,000 feet; and notwithstanding that these peaks are in the tropics, they are usually snow-capped. The distant view of these peaks especially on a winter day is grand in the extreme. Thus Mount Niitaka and its neighbours justify the name given by the great Emperor, which means sublime.

Another interesting sight is the great

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steel bridge that spans the Katan river, the deepest and widest river in Formosa, being to Formosa in streams what Niitaka is in mountains. This river runs southward and enters the ocean after passing through the prefectures of Ako and Tainan, and is navigable for some 35 miles. The river is more remarkable for its width than its length. As one rushes across this stream by train the view is superb. In the rainy season the freshet on this river is great and carries down so much silt that the sea is discoloured for miles. During flood time in years past all communication between the prefectures of Ako and Tainan was cut off for weeks; and to obviate this dfficulty the Government constructed this magunificent bridge, and ran the railway across it to take the side of the stream not affected by floods. After working for three years eight hundred men finished the great bridge in 1914. The piers are 24 feet high and the length of the bridge is over 5,000 feet, the cost being 1,500,000 yen. It is the greatest structure of its kind in the Orient.

Among the more interesting natural scenes of the island is Lake Jitsugetsutan, known to foreigners as Dragon Lake, situated in a picturesque position on a mountain some 2,500 feet above the sea, about 10 miles north from Horisha in Nantocho. The lake has a circumference of 10 miles, and an average depth of fifteen feet, its waters being of a brilliant green, suggestive of strange monsters within. The Chinese are accustomed to say that a great dragon inhabits the bottom of the lake, hence the name dragon lake, which was given to it by foreigners. The lake is divided somewhat by an island in the middle; and the natives regard it as two lakes, one of which they call Nittan, or Sun Lake, and the other Gettan, or Moon Lake. Geographers aver that this is one of the oldest lakes in the world geologically, the estimate being 15,000 years at least, and it is prediced that the lake will continue as it as for at least two thousands years more.

Coin 2130 years ago

The scenery all about Lake Jitsugetsutan is very charming. In the mirror-like surface of the lake the high environing hills refiect there shapes in an entrancing manner, while the rocky surroundings generally add to the grandeur of the place. The inhabitants of this region are all native Formosans but not of the dangerous kind, so that visitors can go there with perfect safety. As one approaches the lake it is usual to see many canoes full of fishermen moving about. These canoes are very primitive craft made from hollowed out logs. Some of them carry on fishing at night when thier flambeaux make a weird sight across the still surface. The first mention of this lake is only about 130 years ago, before which time it had not been discovered by civilized man. It was first found by hunters in pursuit of a deer that had run away; and when the natives discovered it they at once moved their village to its shores, attracted by the fish in it. Thus its 15,000 years of silence was broken by the presence of man. The hills in this

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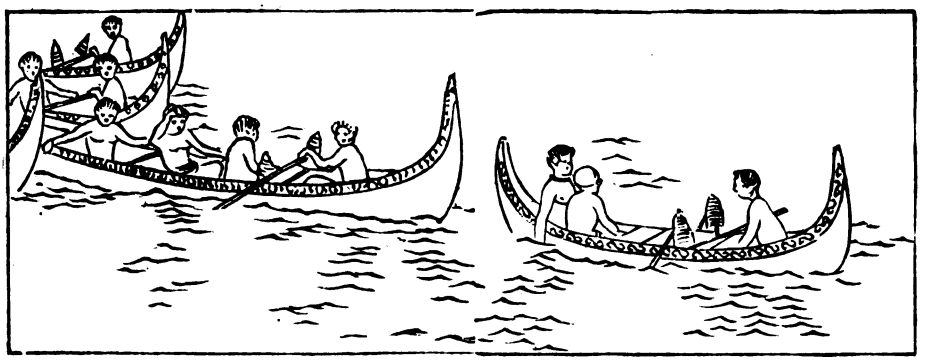
district are abalze with azalea in season, with a great profusion of wild flowers the year around. As one gazes at the native canoes moving aronnd the feet of those giant hills one gets a good idea of what primitive man is. The lake has numerous traditions but space forbids any mention of them. But no visitor to Formosa should fail to see this beautiful lake.

Mount Daikai in Nantocho is another sight of great interest to lovers of sublime scenes in nature; and many visitors go to see it, as well as to the popular watering place at Hokuto in Taihikucho district. The mountain is not very far from Kyoshito station, its peak being easily seen as one approaches. On the summit of this peak there is a crater-like aperture full of sand and mud, from which every minute or so comes a rumbling noise when mud boils up and gas is emitted. It is the largest mud volcano in the world, and forms a most interesting sight. The Hokuto Spa is in the neighborhood of the station of the same name, near Taihoku. Formosa is an island of volcanic origin and there are many hot springs; but for convenience of access and comfort of accomodation this spa is one of the most attractive in the island. Since 1901 many hotels have arisen at the spa and the number of guests is annualy increasing. In 1913 the Government constructed a fine public path at this hot spring, which is a further attraction. It is used by more than 800 persons a day during the summer season. All about here is very picturesque and interesting, with beautiful mountain air and clear mountain streams whirling on their way to the sea, while the hot water gushes up from the depths below to sooth the human body, with a matchless blue sky as a canopy over all. As a place of rest and refreshment Hokuto is difficult to beat.



Savage Boats

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THE LATE GENERAL BARON AKASHI

By K. ARAKI

IT is with profound regret that we have to announce that while our Formosa number of the *Japan Magazine* was in the press, Governor-General Akashi, the head of the colonial Administration in the island, was taken with a severe illness and passed away in spite of the best medical attention, at the early age of fifty-six. On hearing of the sad circumstances His Majesty the Emperor at once showed the greatest solicitude and bestowed upon General Akashi the rank of Baron.

The late Executive of the Formosan Administration did more for the service of his country than the public is generally aware of. Whether in the War Office or on the field of battle, whether in civil duty or political negotiation, he always displayed the greatest skill and achieved no small measure of success. Being more interested in statesmanship than in military tactics he was the natural choice of the Imperial authorities when seeking a man fit to become governor-general of Formosa, where he did excellent service. During the Russo-Japanese war, when matters had reached a critical stage, he was sent to central Europe where he did his country good service; and for his services rendered during the peace negotiations he received the Order of the Golden Kite. Among his most distinguished achievements during the war with Russia may be mentioned his success in creating dissatisfaction in Poland, and in persuading a considerable body of Russian officers to act as spies for the Imperial forces, he himself acting in a similar capacity and keeping the War Office at home in constant familiarity with the whole situation in Russia. Indeed his services in this way to the Japanese plan of operations were simply invaluable.

The late general Baron Akashi descended from distinguished forbears who in later years had come down in the world; and in his youth the future general had to endure very straitened circumstances, doing manual labour to keep his family together. In those days he was even without sufficient means to buy a book, having to borrow the volumes that set him thinking and gave him an ambition for greater things. Many of the books he borrowed, were copied out by him at home, in order to preserve the information he found in them. In 1878 he was enabled to enter the military college in Tokyo, under Count Terauchi, then supervisor of cadets. Six years later he was ranked as sub-lieutenant, and became a general in 1912. In 1915, he was appointed vice-chief of the General Staff, and later he was promoted as divisional Commander of the Sixth Army Division, and finally he become Governor-General of Taiwan.

It was the education through the late General had passed, which had the effect of peculiarly fitting him for the various offices he so well filled later. After finishing his studies at the Tokyo Military College he was sent to Germany for the completion of his military course. During

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the war with China he was on the General Staff of the Imperial Guards Division. At the age of 37 he again went to Europe as Military Attache at Berlin, and after returning to Japan he occupied various important military positions, until he became organizer of the gendarmerie in Korea under Count Terauchi as Governor-General, acting later as Chief of Police affairs under the Korean Administration.

General Baron Akashi was a man of clear brain and open heart, being very attractive in manner and address. Like many Japanese officers, he had little care for money. When he was head of the gendarmerie in Korea his family lived in a tiny house in Tokyo. In celebration of the annexation of Korea the Emperor sent General Akashi a gift of 3,000 *yen*; and when his mother in Tokyo heard of it, she asked him to send her 500 *yen* to have the badly leaking roof of the Tokyo house repaired; but before her letter reached Korea, he had distributed all the money among the police and gendarmes under him in the peninsula. Once when he was on an expedition against the savages in Formosa he and his men were sitting beside a rice field eating lunch when they were suddenly attacked by a party of savages. The other men at once threw away their lunch and seized their weapons to defend themselves. But General Akashi clung to his rice balls with one hand while seizing his sword with the other, and fought the savages with his sword while he continued to eat his lunch till it was finished, thus losing none of it.

General Baron Akashi was devoted to certain practices of old Japan, such as the yoga custom of spending certain moments is devotion daily, this form of mediation usually taking place in the morning as soon as he got up. He showed considerable talent for painting and Japanese penmanship. In classical poetry too he was an expert. In foreign languages he spoke German, English and French. He was indeed a most versatile man, a very likable man and a man of great resources. He is especially appreciated by his countrymen for the worthy services he rendered in bringing about the annexation of Korea. He was never a man that paid sufficient attention to his health, in spite of much good advice he received to that effect. It is probable that the strain upon him in the difficult task of Formosan administration was too much and he finally succumbed to it. He always had weak eyes, which, however, never seemed to prevent him from doing his duty. He liked a cup of saké as well as anybody.

Such a man of parts as the late General naturally enjoyed a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom he was immensaly admired. It was impossible not to appreciate his frank warm-heartedness. High and low, rich and poor, alike respected him. When the *Japan Magazine* proposed to publish a Formosa Number the late General took a deep interest in in the project and wrote one of the articles on the progeess of the Formosan Administration. Little did we suspect at the time we received his gracious courtesies that he was so near the end of life. Little did he suspect that he would never read his article in print. His death is indeed an almost irrepairable loss to Japanese politics, colonial statesmanship and the army. To his respected family we tender our most heart-felt sympathy.

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THE YEAR'S FINE ART

By K. MOCHIZUKI

FROM year to year since the foundation of the *Japan Magazine* we have been giving a brief review of the progress of Japanese fine art as revealed at the annual exhibitions thereof held at Uyeno Park, Tokyo, which is now the greatest art center in the empire. It is the custom to regard the annual display of art held under the auspices of the Department of Education, known as the *Bunten*, as the most distinguished of these exhibitions, since all the foremost painters and sculptors of the nation are supposed to be represented there. The management of this official exhibition is not perfect by any means, as the judges are too often selected with a view to representing certain aspects of art to the neglect of other schools; and every year more or less dissatisfaction is expressed at the verdicts passed and the awards made. The hanging committee is especially marked out for opprobrium, on account of prejudices shown in the rejection of certain paintings from the list of these which find a place in the gallery. Consequently certain artists of note refuse to allow their pictures to be exhibited at the *Bunten* gallery, and not infrequently artists resign from the Committee through radical divergence of opinion from their colleagues.

A new art association composed chiefly of those who withdrew from the official art association has been formed, known as the *Bijutsuin*, which also holds an annual exhibition previous to the *Bunten*, usually from the first to the end of September; and it is of this that we here desire to speak. The leading spirit of this association is the distinguished painter, Taikan Yokoyama, of whose work we have before written in these pages. Another noted artist in this association is Kanzan Shimomura. Many people are accustomed to compare the two art exhibitions as official and bureaucratic on the one hand, and popular and democratic on the other, the *Bunten* representing the former idea, and the *Bijutsuin* the other. Naturally the latter is now coming to be regarded as most representative of public opinion; and an artist knows that if he can win the approval of the *Bijutsuin* he will stand a good chance of popular favour, and finally attain a high place in the world of art.

The work of the *Bijutsuin* artists stands for the newer ideas in Japanese civilization. There is evidence of scant reverence for mere convention as such, and there are signs of new thought in almost every piece. The men of this school are thinking of the future rather than of the past: they are filled with aspiration. The selection committee is not particular as to theme or manner so long as there is some sign of progress in treatment and general execution. To one accustomed to the old style of national painting the pictures of the new school of artists look rather crude and unfinished; there is robust

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roughness about them compared with the smooth softness of the old masters. In some cases one may suspect even too great a tendency to novelty, or a mere desire to be different, an extreme that has to be guarded against. But all the pieces are more or less prophetic, and indicate that most of the artists are at least on the path to merit. In this year's exhibition there is a piece entitled the Eight Sights of Saga by Keisen Tomita of Kyoto, which is charged with extraordinary vigor of stroke and uniqueness of composition and general design, revealing a freedom that betrays inimitable technique.

It is the general judgement of all art lovers and conoisseurs that this year's exhibition had some fine masterpieces that will long continue to inspire admiration and fame. Among the large number of artists fortunate enough to find representation in the gallery only six have succeeded in being included in the list of first exhibitors. These artists who appear in the gallery for the first time form a most interesting study. Among the pieces most admired in this list were the Tree-peony by Iwakichi Tanami; Mount Kasuga by Reimai Shindo; Morning by Koichiro Kondo. The first named picture is quite a remarkable effort for a youth of only nineteen; but Tanami is a pupil of Taikan Yokoyama, and that may account for his unusual skill and promise. His treatment of the peony petals is really a wonder in technique, the blossoms being depicted in every stage of development from bud to deciduation. To even the most mature art this effort must appear inimitable.

Nara is the ancient city of Japanese art; and the hills rising in Reimai Shindo's picture of Mount Kasuga, behind the ancient city, have a mystic atmosphere that suggests the invisible, sentimentalizing nature to a degree in harmony with the literary associations of the place. No eye can glance at that picture without profound pleasure. It is so satisfying; the greens and blues blend so wonderfully to suggest wealth of life and vegetation, while the whole has a mood of summer peace. The picture suggests such reserve force of talent too, such finesse of restraint, a solitary tree on the hiltop suggesting a world of dreams. It is indeed a bit of complete creation, a speciment of true art. No wonder crowds were allured by its sublimity. Koichiro Kondo has hitherto been known chiefly as the leading sketch artist of the *Yomiuri* newspaper, treating chiefly of humorous subjects and caricature; but now he has blossomed out as one of the most promising of our younger artists with the brush. To those accustomed to his lighting sketches in papers and magazines it was a big surprise to see his serious treatment of Morning, of Evening and of Mist, three of the most remarkable paintings of the exhibition, the conception being well executed yet with the true simplicity of real art. Another interesting example was Wheat by Kokei Kobayashi, which the judges aver will beat anything anywhere throuhout the world for this year's depiction of autumn. Some peasants are gathering in the wheat with their cottages in the background; and while the wheat still stands, the melon blossoms are seen invading the vicinity of the farm buildings, with soft sunshine gleaming on the potato leaves. Meanwhile swallows dart happily about the eaves, adding a touch of deeper life to the whole. The picture displays a marvellous wealth of detail dilineated with the most scrupulous care, yet without

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ostentation or exaggeration, or indeed any flamboyant indulgence in colour.

The greatest master of all the exhibitors, Taikan Yokoyama, exhibited four pieces, each canvas being a matchless effort from a technical point of view. Rafusen, a theme based on an Indian legend; also Mount Kisen; and Hassenka; Sanso Migetsu, a man reading on the mountain side. The Rafusen is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, revealing a style of composition never before attempted by Japanese artists; and in Mount Kisen the fine drawing of the tree and the mode of mountain color are exceptional. Master Toba, a picture by Kanzan Shimomura, another distinguished artist and an old exhibitor, represents the ancient Chinese poet facing a sage under the pine tree shadows, the whole being wonderfully drawn, especially the ground. The pine tree is remarkably represented without any drawing of actual brenches, while the solemn beauty of moonltght pervades the entire scene, coming through the pine branches which are not revealed. The design of the two main figures completes the unity of the pictures as a masterpiece. To many this was the greatest example of fine art in the whole gallery, this opinion being shared by Japanese and foreigners alike. A French gentleman visiting the gallery remarken that such a fresh impression of pine shadows was without duplication anywhere, even in oils.

As to the pieces of sculpture exhibited on this occasion they fell far below the paintings, and in no way compared favourably with the pieces to be seen each year at the Fine Art Exhibition given by the Department of Educa'ion. It is obvious that the *Bijutsuin* is composed wholly of pictorial artists, and as yet does not attract the masters of sculpture in Japan. The same may by said of the oil paintings represented at the exhibition. It must be understood that the pictures above mentioned were in Japanese style. Those in oil did not amount to much. There was one picture in oil by Genichiro Adachi, which attracted at ention for considerable merit; while a piece of sculpture by Seishi Shinomura, elder brother of the famous painter, also won an award.

RICE AND WHEAT IN JAPAN

By W. YAMASHITA

THE cereals which a country produces are decided chiefly by the nature of its soil and climate; and Japan, China and India, possessing much albumen and carbohydrate element in the soil, together with plenty of rain, become rice producing countries on a large scale, and consequently rice becomes the staple food of these countries. To Japan rice is always a vital question, and the interest taken in the year's prospective crop is always very keen. A good rice year is always a

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prosperous year, while a bad rice year means depression. The most common sight in Japan is the paddy field, which can be seen everywhere one goes. The rice produced in Japan is the best in the world; and the annual production is about 250,000,000 bushels. And the nation is so thankful to the annual yield of rice that two harvest festivals are celebrated every autumn.

The ancient records refer to Japan as *Toyoashihara mizuho no kuni*, which means that it was recognized as a country of great vegetation, and probably had reference mainly to the excellent rice grown in this country. Tradition has it that it was the Sun-Goddess, Amaterasu-ō-Mikami, who decided that rice was to be the staple food of Japan, as it had been the food of her Imperial grandson in heaven and was very satisfactory and was used at festivals for gods and goddesses. This ambrosia she desired to share with mankind. From this tradition originated the present harvest festivals held in Japan. It only means that the cereal has been cultivated in Japan from time mmemorial, and that the people have always been grateful to heaven for it.

Through the various ages of Japanese history it is clear that the Imperial House paid the greatest attention to the cultivation of rice. We read of how the Emperor Sujin in 97 B.C. prepared rice fields and had them properly irrigated, chiefly with a view to preclude famine. The Emperor Suinin (29 B.C.) also promoted the cultivation of rice with great zeal, constructing irrigation canals; and space would fail to mention all the Emperors who took a special interest in this form of agriculture and all they did for its promotion. During the first thousand years of Japanese history agriculture was regarded as the main occupation of the population, and the chief interest of the Government. We read of festivals in its honour and of official warehouses being erected to hold the years' rice crop. One of the worst features of the civil wars was the interruption they caused to agriculture. With the preponderance of militarism in later centuries attention was diverted to industry and the manufacture of arms and munitions, to the comparative neglect of agriculture, though it was impossible for even the military rulers to be independent of the farmers. The Imperial House, however, never failed to lay special stress on agriculture, and promoted its interests by honouring the rice festivals and the gods believed to help the rice crops.

There was a great revival in agriculture during the Kamakura period, with progress in art and industry as well, many waste districts being reclaimed and irrigation works constructed. The Hojo shoguns or regents also encouraged rice cultivation. During the civil wars of the 15th century agriculture again received a serious setback; but with the rise of the Tokugawa Shogunate agriculture was revived and became more prosperous than ever. The Government now set about ascertaining the proper boundaries of rice-fields and promoted an adequate system of irrigation for them. Riparian work was carried out to protect the fields from flood, and the fertilization of soils was studied carefully. With the coming of the Meiji era the subject received still greater attention and great reforms were instituted in regard to the cultivation of rice and other cereals. It was the policy of the Meiji Government to reclaim as much waste land as possible. A special bureau was established in the Government

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for the encouragement of agriculture, which still goes on promoting the interests of farmers and stock-raisers. Under this auspices every kind of cereal and vegetable began to be cultivated, the authorities distributing seed to farmers. Examination of soils was carried out with scientific accuracy and farmers advised what crops to undertake. Agricultural schools were established also and a scientific education afforded to farmers, the Emperor honoring some of these institutions with the Imperial presence to encourage study of the subject. Exhibitions and prize shows were also promoted, and an agricultural society organized for the encouragement of all things of interest to farmers. At the national *Nodankai*, or Agricultural Association, which met in Tokyo in 1880 the most experienced farmers from various districts were in attendance, and a Japan Agricultural Association was formally organized with a regular magazine published for the benefit of its members Many other organizations and other periodicals have been established since. Agricultural banks were established and the Government extended financial facilities to farmers on easy terms, to promote the development of agriculture, cattle-breeding and especially cereals. Such enterprises as stock-farming, land reclamation, tea planting and so on began to thrive. These enterprises, first under official authority, were gradually placed in the hands of private interest, with Government backing, until agriculture and its side products became more or less independent.

Of course the earlier experiments were not always without failure, but failure is the mother of success; and the interests of agriculture in all directions eventually predominated and experienced remarkable development and success. Sericulture, and such side industries of agriculture, assumed an important place; and the question of manuring the soil and keeping it in a fit condition was taken up with great interest, under official encouragement. The Government experimental farms afforded every assistance to those desiring to know more about agriculture. Agricultural schools soon sprang up in the various provinces, which had a good effect in providing each locality with expert training. Prizes were given by the authorities for such achievements as increased yield per acre, success with new fertilizers, clean paddy fields, curing the diseases of wheat and rice and destroying inimical insects, for extension and improvement of rice fields, and so on. During the Taisho era much has been done for the improvement of seed, especially of wheat and rice, also in the way of properly storing rice and adjusting prices. The extension of acreage under rice cultivation may be seen from the fact that in the 10th century the total acreage under rice was only about 100,000; in the 16th century it arose to about 2,000,000 acres; in the 18th century to about 8,000,000 acres; in the 19th century to about 10,000,000 acres, and it is now about 15,000,000 acres, with some 10,000,000 acres more in Formosa and Korea.

The annual yield of rice in Japan proper is about 250,000,000 bushels, and of wheat about 100,000,000 bushels. Thus the output of these two cereals has fairly well kept pace with the increase of population, which in the 6th century was only about 6,000,000 people; in the 8th century 9,000,000; in the 11th century about 26,000,000; in 1872 about 23,000,000 and now about 60,000,000 in all.

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ROMANCE OF GOHONBYO

By "ANON"

AS is well known to students of the Far East, some of the natives of Formosa are wild headhunters whose one ambition in life is to secure human heads to offer as a sacrifice to their gods at the annual festival. Among these wild tribes those under the jurisdiction of the Kagi-cho police are the most dangerous and bloodthirsty. There are some tribes, however, which do not practice the horrid custom of hunting human heads, and these live along the base of Mount Ari, yet they belong the same savage breed as the headhunters. It is interesting to inquire the reason for this difference in the habits of the savage tribes of Formosa, as the answer is somewhat romantic.

In Formosa there is a shrine known as the Gohonbyo, dedicated to Goho, a hero from China. Born about a hundred years ago in China, he came with his parents to Formosa in childhood, where he grew up to be a remarkable and intelligent man. He went among the native savages and finally left them; but he was familiar with their language and customs, and was appointed by the Chinese Government as an official of the administration for the management of the savage tribes. At the base of Mount Ari this man lived among the savages for many years, keeping them in order and leading them into ways of civilization. He did his best to help the people in every way. Once the savages demanded of him that he provide a victim for them to sacrifice to their god at the annual festival, according to their ancient custom, a demand that former Chinese officials had always complied with, criminals being used for the purpose. The Chinese thought that this concession would win them the favour of the savages and render administration among them more easy; and it is said that some of the officials even made money out of the transaction. But Gohon, instead of giving way to the demand, invited the savage leaders to a feast when he regaled them with food and wine, at the same time informing them that it was prohibited by the laws of China to kill a man, that being considered the worst crime a human being could commit. He did not hesitate to assure

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them that although it was a habit handed down to them by their ancestors it was none the less a great crime. He remined them that they already had in their possession forty human skulls, and if such hideous trophies were essential to the annual festival, some of these could be used. If they found they had not enough skulls they might come to him and talk the matter over.

When they came back to talk to him about the subject, as he promised, Goho presented them with a few pigs and oxen, which pleased them greatly; and so each year he got out of defering to their savagery by appeasing them in some kindly way; and in all the forty years of his administration of the savages no human being was sacrificed to their gods. At times, it is true, he had some difficulty in keeping them to his teaching, as skulls were essential for the annual festival; and it was not always easy to put them off with pigs and oxen. At last they warned him that unless he could supply the desired victim they themselves would seize a Chinese and sacrifice him to the gods. To appease them on this occasion he had to promise them a man for the sacrifice. He told them the man would wear a red robe and have on his head a red hat; and they were to go to a certain place the next day and the man would be there to meet them. On the appointed day the savages went to the place named and there they saw a man dressed as Gohon had said. The man was rambling about apparently unconcerned with his fate. The savages gazed at him in wonder, but could not see his face distinctly, as it was covered by a red cloth. At last they pounced upon him and cut off his head, when to their heart-broken astonishment they found the victim to be no other than Goho himself.

Now in spite of the fact that the savages of Formosa are very hideous and cruel in their habits, they are not without some traits of humanity; and they were extremely sorry for having killed their best friend, Goho. The act seemed to them an outrage and the whole tribe was deeply moved with indignation and remorse. They could not get over the fact that he had agreed to give them a man under compulsion, and that he had given himself. And the whole thing was due to their thirst for human blood. They were deeply touched by the virtue of the victim, which was well known to every one of them. They had slain the most honoured person they ever knew of, and one who had bestowed upon them such great benefits. Their savage sorrow was as pathetic as it was profound. No much satisfaction was had from the feast of the gods that year. The daughter of a savage who had married a Chinese, returned to her people and told them about the great and good man that had been sacrificed to the native custom, and so the story soon spread among all the members of the tribe.

It happened too that during the year of this tragedy an epidemic broke out, decimating the tribe greatly. Their medicine-man was asked about it and he said it was the anger of the gods for the immolation of Goho, the best of men. They had cut oft Goho's head, and the wrath of the gods was on their heads. This gave the whole tribe still more serious thought, and they repented of their deed and their custom and resolved never again to demand a human victim in sacrifice to their gods. Not only so, but the spirit of the noble Goho was enshrined among the gods of the tribe, of whom they pleaded

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for pardon and remission from penalty. It is now a hundred years and more since Goho was sacrificed to the savage gods, and in all that time the sacrifice has never been repeated. The tragedy has banished the custom of human sacrifices from the Arisan tribes; and that is why these tribes have never given the Japanese administration any trouble.

After the death of Goho his family buried his body the third day in spot about a mile from his house; and over the spot the natives erected a shrine to show their admiration and respect for the great benefactor of the tribe. The anniversary of his death has been a festal day with them ever since, when the spirit of Goho is venerated and petitions are offered for his good-will. The shrine had to be rebuilt in 1896, as it was falling into decay through age and earthquake. When Baron Goto was civil governor of Formosa he visited the shrine and heard the story of its foundation from Chinese lips, and took great practical interest in the reconstruction of the shrine. The reconstruction was completed in 1904 and the government gave money to aid in the work, subscriptions being also collected in order to diffuse interest as widely as possible. From that time it has become customary for the officials of the Japanese administration of the island to attend the annual festival of Gohonbyo. When Governor-General Sakuma attended the festival in 1913 he wrote a tablet to be hung at the entrance to the shrine, the words meaning: A candle, while consuming itself, gives light to others.

Although the Gohonbyo is but a small shrine, comparatively speaking, it has great influence over the natives. Beautiful grounds form the precincts of the sacred spot where Goho lies; and his great soul must surely rejoice at the happy result of his magnificent sacrifice. He laid down his life for a savage race and thus redeemed them from their savagery. A stream flows through the precincts and over it is built a Chinese bridge. The whole is shaded by magnificent trees. The vast solitude of the grounds fills the place with a sense of mystery. It is indeed a most fitting environment for any one to meditate on the life and action of a great man. Here one can sound the depths of his own soul, whether he be oriental or occidental, and try to justify the ways of god to man. The inscription on Goho's monument was written by Baron Goto, and the words ending the inscription are surely appropriate: May this stone tell of Goho so long as Formosan hills are green!

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MONTHLY RECORD OF EVENTS

(AUGUST 25 to SEPTEMBER 25)

Aug. 25.—Marquis Saionji, head of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference at Versailles, was welcomed by the Imperial Cabinet and His Majesty the Emperor sent him some appropriate gifts.

A farwell banquet was given by the Premier to Admiral Baron Saito, new Governor-General of Chosen, on the eve of his departure to the peninsula.

Mr. Totsuke Koyama, M. P., formerly editor of the Tokyo *Mainichi*, died at Kamakura.

Aug. 26.—General Otani was appointed Inspector-General of military education, and Lieut-General Oi was appointed to succeed him as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in Siberia.

Aug. 27.—Marquis Saionji proceeded to the Imperial Villa at Nikko to report to His Majesty in regard to the Peace Conference at Versailles.

Aug. 28.—On learning of great distress caused by typhoon damage in Formosa His Majesty despatched suitable gifts to those suffering from the storm.

Sept. 1.—Baron Saito started for Korea.

The directors of the Bank of Taiwan decided to increase the capital of the institution from 30,000,000 *yen* to 60,000,0000 *yen*.

Sept. 2.—As the New Governor-General of Chosen and the Chief of the Civil Administration were leaving Nandai station in Seoul for the official residence a bomb was thrown at the carriage by some miscreant, with no ill effect to the officials but causing wounds to several spectators.

Sept. 5.—Mr. Junkichi Noguchi, new chief of police affairs in Korea, on setting out for his post, was seized with illness and died.

Sept. 6.—An Imperial Academy of Fine Art was established by the Department of Education, after the manner of European countries, the purpose being to promote interest in fine art by holding annual exhibitions free from narrow views and representing the highest talent of the nation.

Sept. 8.—A banquet was tendered to Marquis Saionji, in honour of his return from the Peace Conference, by Tokyo city, the event taking place at the Imperial Hotel, Baron Shibusawa presiding. Speeches were made by the guests of honour emphasizing the importance of the public taking more interest in international affairs and in the study of foreign languages.

Sept. 9.—Admiral Baron Saito, in assuming the governor-generalship of Korea, announced that his policy would be in strict accordance with the Imperial Rescript on Korea, devoting

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the most careful attention to promoting good-will between Japan and Chosen and abolishing all racial discrimination and partiality.

Sept. 11.—The Yokohama Specie Bank announced a half-yearly profit of 103,696,589 *yen* and decaiared a dividend of 12 per cent.

Mr. Kijuro Shidehara was appointed Japanese ambassador to the United States, to succeed Viscount Ishii, resigned. Baron Makino arrived home from the Peace Conference.

Sept. 12.—The Government published a further forecast of the rice crop, estimating it at about 280,000,000 bushels, or some 12,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Sept. 18.—Captain Burnett, new military attache to the American Embassy, and Mrs. Burnett, arrived in Tokyo. Mrs. Burnett has long had a deep interest in things Japanese, and is of considerable literary talent, having presented poems to the late Empress.

Sept. 19.—Death of Baron Vice-admiral Yamanouchi.

Sept. 22.—While flying over the aero drome at Tokorozawa two Japanese lieutenants fell with their machine to the ground and one was killed and the other seriously injured.

Sept. 24.—The Japanese delegates to the International Labour Congress at Washington were named: Mr. Eikichi Kamada to represent the Government, Mr. Yamaji Muto to represent capitalists and Mr. Uhei Masumoto to represent labour.

CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT

By DR. J. INGRAM BRYAN

Japan and America

Relations between Japan and the United States for some time have been subjected to a series of unpleasant shocks very trying to the long-established friendship of the two countries. The American press, at least a considerable portion of it, led by the republican senators, has been indulging in a campaign of aspersion on Japan, calculated to discredit her in the eyes of the world, and especially in the eyes of her big neighbour, China. This unfriendly attitude has to some extent been echoed by Americans in China and Siberia where anti-Japanese feeling has been fomented by rather questionable means. Of course there are those who contend that it requires no special agitation to promote anti-Japanese feeling in China, as the people of that country are already strongly averse to Japan; yet it is impossible for Japan to view with indifference the encouragement extended by foreigners to the propaganda against her in China. At all events Japan can take no pleasure in finding that the general attitude of Americans towards her in China is

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one of suspicion and distrust, and that many Americans in the United States are pursuing a similar policy. It is asserted by some that this anti-Japanese attitude is simply part of republican tactics to discredit President Wilson and the Democratic party. If so, it has hardly fairplay to make Japan the scapegoat in local political partizanship. The Japanese would like to see prospects of more confidential relations with America; but the present attitude across the Pacific is likely to place greater strain on international relations before they are relieved. Herein lies a grave responsibility for the leaders of America and Japan. It was want of adequate leadership that the war in Europe was precipitated; and it is to be hoped that such a blunder will not be repeated.

President Wilson and Shantung

The *Jiji* finds President Wilson's speeches on the Shantung question generally acceptable. It is especially gratified by his remarks at San Francisco when he pointed out that Germany's acquisition of the province was an act of robbery against which, however, America at the time had not a word to say; that Japan does not take it from China but from Germany; that Japan is to return the territory to China at once and that means that China gets it back eighty-three years earlier than she could possibly have done from Germany and that Japnn retains nothing in Shantung except some economic rights. That is the exact truth and while the President is making the position clear in this way, for the sake of truth alone, he is at the same time indirectly defending Japan, who cannot help feeling thankful to him for this. Furthermore, thinks the *Jiji*, the attitude taken by President Wilson is a good lesson to the Chinese who are so brazen as to claim that they have a right to receive the territory direct from Germany, which is all nonsense. The *Jiji* points out that China by herself could never have driven Germany out of Shantung, nor could she have secured the aid of the other powers during the war for this purpose. The journal impresses upon the Chinese that ingratitude never pays in the long run.

Allied Policy in Russia

"It seems that the Allied Governments have decided to withdraw their troops from Russia says the *Chugai Shogyo*. The supreme Council at Paris will apparently abandon the present policy of joint intervention in Russia, and allow her to work her own rehabilitation, even permitting the Bolshevik Government to conclude peace with Finland and Esthonia. This will inevitably cause a great change in the political situation in Siberia.

"If the reports regarding the Allies' new policy toward Russia are true, they will withdraw their soldiers from Siberia. What attitude should then be taken by the Japanese Government? It is absolutely necessary for Japan to prevent the three Far Eastern provinces of Siberia from being dominated by the Bolsheviks. For this purpose we should bear any sacrifices, any difficulties and any pressure from outside, for it is essential to the safety of this country. This is not to destroy the close relations with the Allies. It should be remembered that Japan's relations with Siberia are entirely different from those of the Allies in many respects. It does not follow, therefore, that Japan should necessarily follow the example of the Allies in withdrawing troops from Siberia. On the contrary, we may des-

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patch additional troops if necessary. We should do everything possible to preserve the peace of the Far East. From this point of view we welcome the report that the Government has decided on a big plan for the subjugation of the Bolsheviks. At the same time we hope that the authorities will actually give all possible assistance to the Omsk Government without remaining content with a mere declaration to that effect. If possible Japan should reach an understanding with the Allies in order that she can take over the railway concession in North Manchuria obtained by the old monarchial Government of Russia and immediately lay down the railway with a view to facilitating the opening up of natural resources in Siberia."

Fear of Foreigners

What is most deplorable, says the *Yamato* is that both officials and people in Japan are suffering from the disease of fearing Europeans and Americans. At a meeting held at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce a few days ago one of the men present objected to the method of the Government, and declared that he would have the delegate disqualified from attending the International Conference by appealing to Mr. Gompers. This is a most glaring example of the fear of foreigners, and the action of the objector is traitorous. This man fattens on labor disputes, and is actually under the protection of a certain capitalist. It is absurd that many low class newspapers should write him up as if he were a great labor man, and this is an indirect sympton of the disease of fearing foreigners. We have great doubt, continues the *Yamato*, as to the significance of the International Labor Conference. Its ostensible object is to improve the conditions of labor in accordance with the principle of justice and humanity, but what is the reason that Japanese, Chinese and Indian laborers are excluded from other countries? Reference need scarcely be made to the inhumane attitude of America in absolutely prohibiting Oriental immigration. Australia confines herself to the whites, while Canada and British Africa do not admit even Indian immigrants who live under the same flag. The sponsors of international labor legislation have stripped Orientals of the liberty of immigration, and treat them as if they were inferior races. Attempts are now being made to treat Oriental and Occidental labor on equal terms in regard to working hours alone! Nothing can be more inconsistent than this, and it is clearly contrary to the principle of justice and humanity. The fact is that unless the conditions of work in the Orient are made the same as those in Europe and America, the latter cannot compete with Oriental goods. There can be no doubt about the selfishness revealed. At the Washington conference the Japanese delegates should bring forward a claim for the abolition of all racial discrimination. Unless this claim is entertained, all Oriental countries should combine in opposition to any measures that may be laid before the conference with a view to making its efforts fruitless.

Need of Great Men

Many new problems, all of a most difficult character, appeared between the outbreak of the world war and the signing of the Peace Treaty. It is wonderful how all these questions have been solved without any serious breakup being caused among the Powers, says the *Yorodzu*. Nobody

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could prophesy for a certainty how the world war would end, continues the *Yorodzu*. When Russia concluded a separate peace with Germany, the Allied peoples raised a scream of desperation. Yet the war ended in a victcry for the Allies. Nobody will deny that there were great influences which controlled the situation. These influences were the great statesmen of the Allies such as M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson. The *Yorodzu* goes on to praise the atittude of Mr. Lloyd George toward labor and that of Mr. Wilson toward the Republican opposition to the Peace Treaty. The efforts of President Wilson to disarm this opposition are really remarkable. Though the final outcome is not yet known, it is clear that the President is steadily succeeding in winning over public opinion. If a Japanese statesman stood in the position of President Wilson, continues the *Yorodzu*, he might resort to underhand tactics to influence his opponents, or else he might throw up the sponge. There is nothing new in the great spirit displayed in the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson. Their ideas can be found in the old tenets of Christianity. The principle of justice, humanity and liberty is commonplace, but it finds great impetus when it is advocated through the personality of Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Wilson. The ideas controlling the actions of these great statesmen are also to be found in the teachings of Confucianism and Buddhism. The reason why these ideas cannot be found in Japanese statesmen is that they have not sufficient qualifications to give them ventilation. For the reason that no Japanese statesmen are able to display the great spirit immanent in the national character of the Japanese, we are misunderstood abroad to be a morally inferior race, and this misunderstanding has placed Japan at a considerable disadvantage. We hope for the appearance of statesmen who are able to display the great spirit of the Japanese. In default of such statesmen, it will be very difficult to save Japan from the international predicament in which she now finds herself.

Expansion of Shipping

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has formulated a plan, under which sixty-nine steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 515,000 tons are to be built in a period of five years at a cost of 220,000,000 *yen*, says the "*Chugai Shogyo*." Of the above number, thirty-six with an aggregate tonnage of 382,000 tons, will be ocean liners serving the purpose of fine new cargo and passenger boats on the Liverpool, North America, Shanghai, and other lines. Besides, the company has ten steamers with the aggregate tonnage of 90,000 to be completed in the period from the latter part of 1919 to the first half of 1920, part of them being already in actual service. When these two flotillas are put together, the total tonnage to be procured by the N. Y. K. in the period from 1919 to 1925 reaches 610,000 tons, involving the cost of 250,000,000 or 260,000,000 *yen*. This cost will be met by the payment of the unpaid new shares of 42,000,000 *yen* and the defrayment of different reserve funds of 120,000,000 *yen*, in addition to which the company has at its command 90,000,000 *yen* of ready money and 95,000,000 *yen* of negotiable securities. Moreover, a part of the company's profits obtainable from next term onward may be applied for the purpose. These appropriations will amly cover the above

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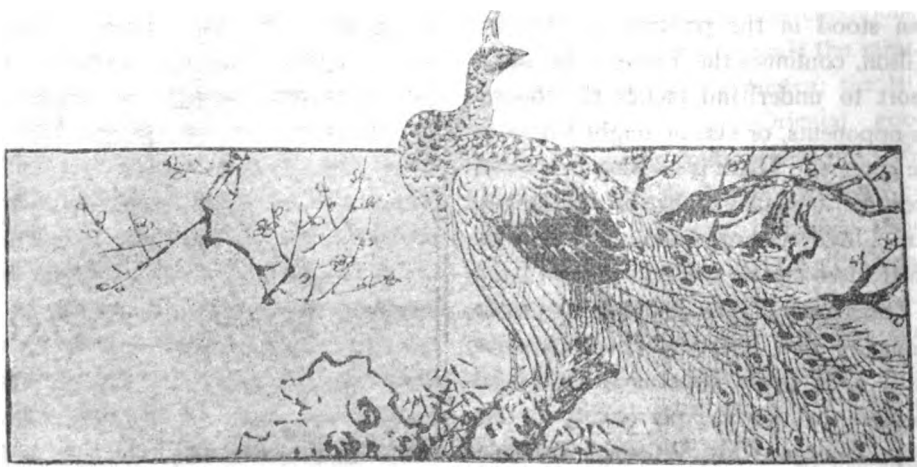
cost of construction, and if there is any shortage, the company may meet it by augmenting capital for the third time. These plans, according to the paper, are not for the purpose of disposing of the company's excessive funds but for meeting the world's tendencies of shipping at present as well as in the future. The paper also states that it is still open to doubt whether the company intends carrying on marine insurance business and shipbuilding industry, as is rumoured in some quarters, and it is considered highly improbable that the company will interest istelf in these lines of business.



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JAPAN'S DELEGATES LEAVE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR COGRESS AT WASHINGTON. Mr. KAMADA AT TOP, Mr. MUTO (LEFT) AND Mr. MASUMOTO AT THE BOTTOM

Les Délégués Japonais partent pour le Congrès international du travail à Washington. M. Kamada en haut, M. Muto en bas à gauche et M. Masumoto à droite

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TOP: SIR CHARLES ELLIOT, NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN TALKING TO Mr. ALSTON, PRESENT MINISTER
BOTTOM: COLONEL BURNETT AND Mrs. BURNETT, RETURN TO AMERICAN EMBASSY AS MILITARY ATTACHE

en haut. Sir Charles Elliot, nouvel Ambassadeur Britannique au Japon parlant à M. Alston, ministre actuel.

en bas: Colonel Burnett revenant comme attaché militaire à l'Ambassade d'Amérique avec Mme Burnett

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The above is a color print of the famous picture entitled *Moko Shurai Yekotoba*, or The Mongolian Invasion of Japan in 1274 and 1281 A.D. The original of the picture in possession of His Majesty the Emperor. The block for the color print was engraved by the **ZUGA KONKOKAI** and printed by the same firm, one of the most notable producers of color prints in Tokyo.

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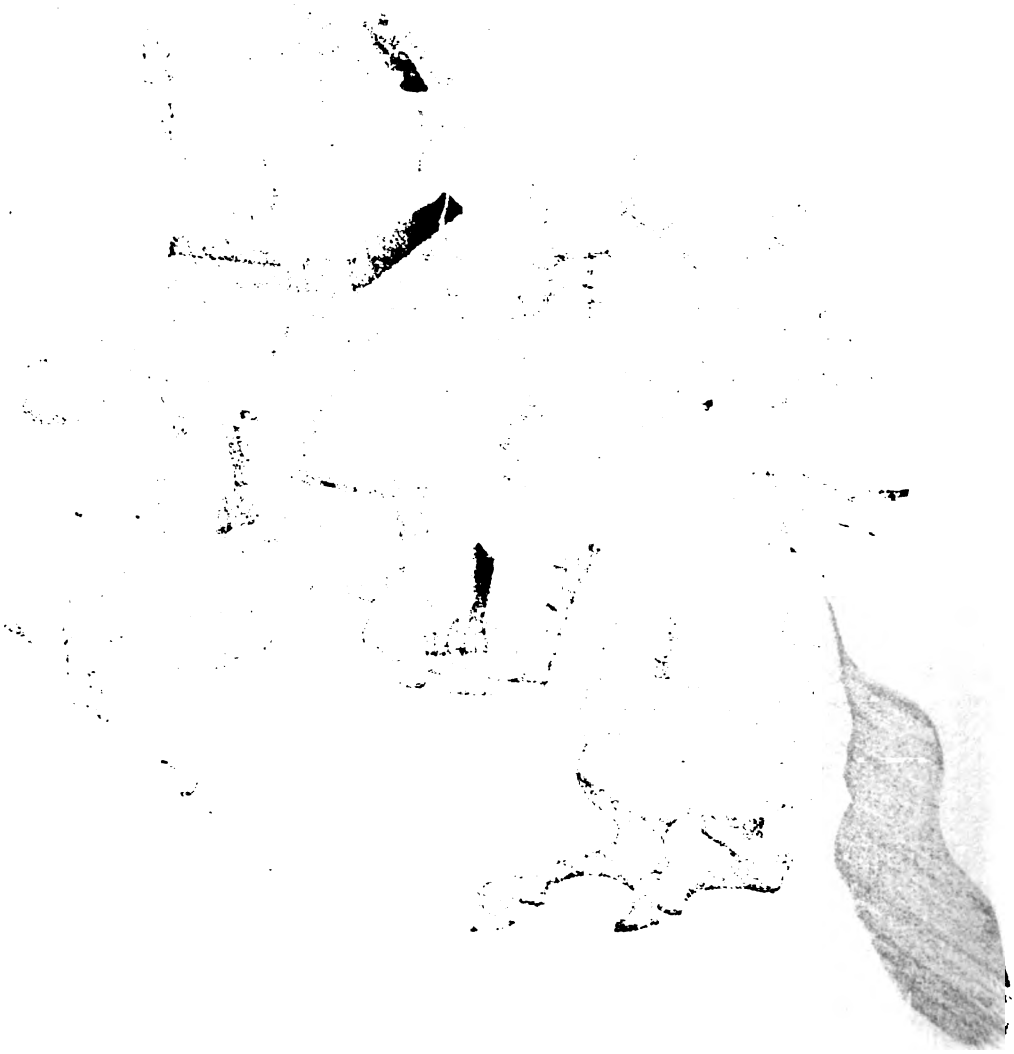

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BARON SAKATANI

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1. "Sei-i," by Koho Hiroshima 2, 3 & 4. "Kakkyo," by Kansetsu Hashimoto 5. "Meshi-i," by Eikyu Matsuoka 6. "Shinsen," by Shuzan Hida

PRIZED PAINTINGS AT "TEITEN"

Prix ... Salon d'automne officiel, section de la peinture

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1. "Choyo," by Gengetsu Yazawa 2. "Hakurenju," by Y. Ataka 3. "Suikyo-no-Yu," by K. Yunoki 4. "A Korean Dressed Woman," by Y. Kumaoka 5. "Nagitaru Umi." by T. Ono

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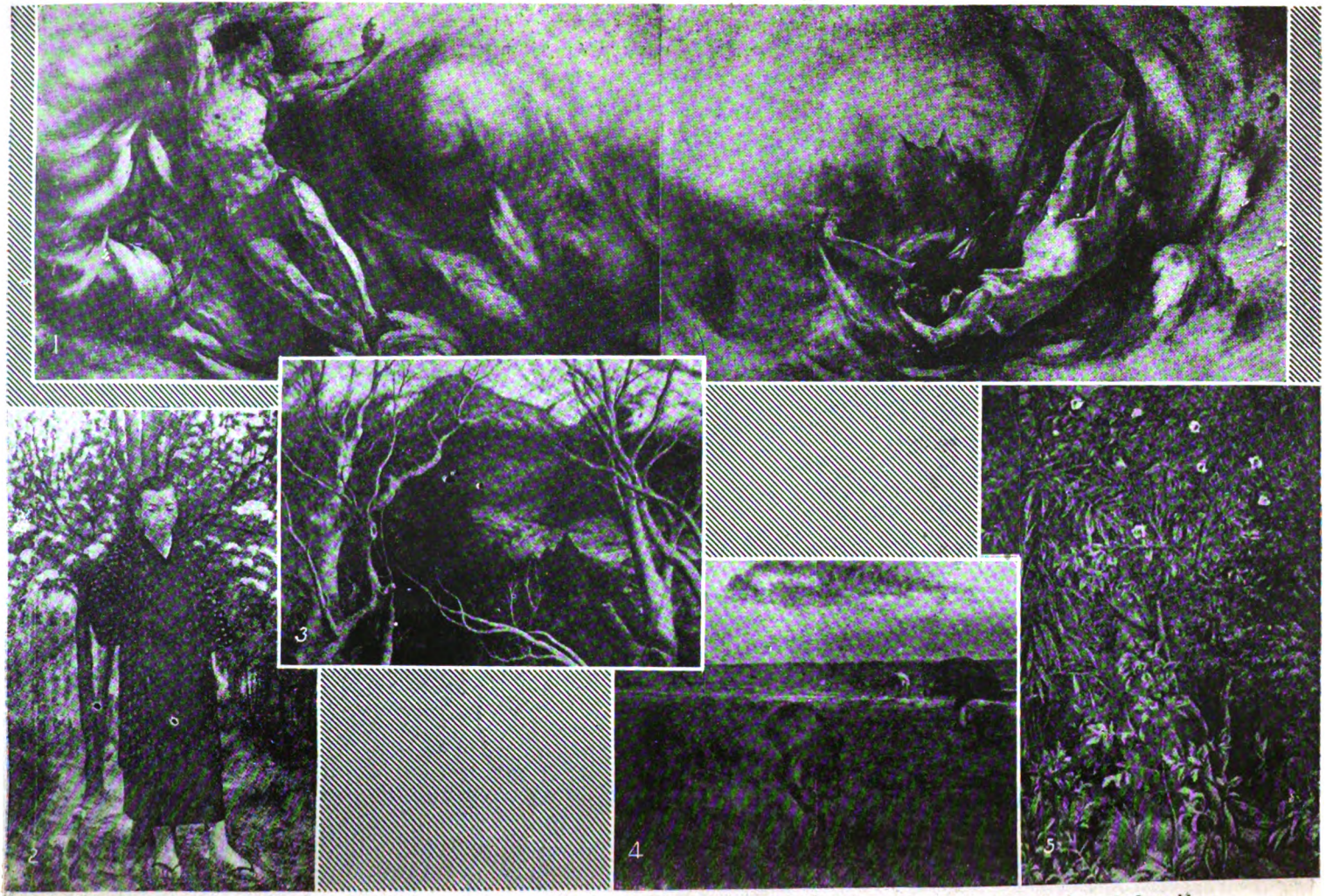

1. "Hekireki," by T. Katata 2. "Rikwa," by Y. Shimizu 3. "Shinonoji," by K. Soma 4. "Harvest," by S, Iwasaki
5. Yurin, by S. Takhma

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